THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JANUARY, 1808.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS, appointed to examine and consider what Regulations and Checks have been established, in order to control the several Branches of *The Public Expenditure* in Great Britain and Ireland; and how far the same have been effectual; and what further Measures can be adopted for reducing any Part of the said Expenditure, or diminishing the Amount of Salaries and Emoluments, without Detriment to The Public Service.—[Ordered to be printed August 10, 1807.]

The business of Banking is, beyond a doubt, one of the most artificial that is followed as a profession. It results from no law or operation of nature, but is a mere convention among a certain description of persons, for mutual conveniency. Commerce was originally conducted by barter: then money became the medium of commerce, and, the admitted standard of valuation; and, at length, it not only became the umpire of bargain and sale, but its services were bought, and it was hired out, by those who had a superfluity of it, to those who could employ it to advantage. Merchants hired the money with which they bought goods in one place to sell in another; farmers hired money with which to pay the labourers who tilled their ground, and the expected crop was to discharge the loan; and governments hired money with which to pay the troops who defended them, or attacked their enemies.

The merchant and the farmer need but small quantities of money, but the operations of government are on so large a scale that it may be considered as a wholesale dealer in this *primum mobile*. The wants of the merchant and farmer may be supplied by private individuals, but the wealth of individuals cannot be equal to the demands of a state, the necessities of which press suddenly, and often in all directions.

To meet such exigencies companies have been established, and have met with special protection from the ruling powers, in most nations of Europe. The plans on which they have been established have been various: differing sometimes according to the constitution of the government, the disposition of the people, or the circumstances which determined their institution.

The Bank of England, under its present establishment, may be considered as a consequence of the Revolution: it was patronized by William III, and after struggling with various difficulties in its infancy (for its notes were at a discount) it surmounted them all, and has for many years been the most considerable money-center in Europe, and if in Europe in the world.

The Bank is by its charter restricted to dealings in gold and silver, coined, or in bullion, and in securities. It cannot purchase land, or adventure in shipping: it cannot stock its warehouses with merchandize; and the propriety of this regulation is evident, since it makes payments with its own notes, and by its credit might accumulate stores of various descriptions to its own injury, or that of the community.

We have no occasion to pursue these hints any further, as a sufficient knowledge of the nature of the Bank for the purpose of the present paper may be obtained from

that part of the second report from the Committee on the public Expenditure, &c. of the United Kingdom, made to the Rt. Hon. the House of Commons; from which we transcribe the following information.

The funds of the Bank, which are the sources of profit, and which constitute the measure of the sum they have to lend, (subject only to a deduction on account of cash and bullion,) may be classed under three heads.

First, The sum received from their proprietors as capital, together with the savings which have been added to it.

Secondly, The sum received from persons keeping cash at the Bank. This sum consists of the balances on the deposit accounts both of government and of individuals. In 1797, this fund, including all the balances of individuals, was only £5,130,140. The present government balances alone have been stated at between 11 and 12 millions, including bank notes deposited in the Exchequer.

Thirdly, The sum received in return for notes put into circulation. A corresponding value for every note must originally have been given, and the value thus given for notes constitutes one part of the general fund to be lent at interest. A note holder, indeed, does not differ essentially from a person to whom a balance is due. Both are creditors of the Bank, the one holding a note, which is the evidence of the debt due to him, the other having the evidence of an entry in the ledger of the bank. The sum at all times running at interest will be in exact proportion to the amount of these three funds combined, deduction being made for the value of cash and bullion.

Under the three heads above-mentioned, first, of capital and savings; secondly, balances of deposit accounts; and, thirdly, notes in circulation; all the sums are stated which the Bank would have to discharge in the event of the winding up of their affairs; and they must of course have assets sufficient and available for this purpose, which assets can only consist of cash and bullion, and securities for money lent.

In whatever degree therefore any one of the three first-mentioned items, namely, capital, deposits, or notes, increase, the other two remaining fixed, in the same degree must the sum running at interest increase, provided the cash and bullion do not vary; and this adaptation of the sum at interest to the amount of the balances, may be presumed to take place without any particular cognizance of the subject by the directors, who make a profitable use of the balances by consenting so far to satisfy the current demands for discount, or by making such loans to government, or buying such number of Exchequer bills, or other securities, as may suffice to maintain in circulation the accustomed quantity of notes.

Those balances are lent at interest, because a demand for loans to this extent cannot fail to arise out of the natural demand for the accustomed quantity of notes. The bank have no property of any moment lying dead, cash and bullion excepted; they possess indeed property in buildings, but these are stated in the evidence to have been paid for as they were erected, out of their current profits, and constitute no article in their accounts. Unless therefore they have a sum at interest applicable, together with the cash and bullion, to the purpose of answering the demands of those who have deposits in their hands, they have not assets necessary to satisfy the three classes of claimants which have been mentioned.

The productive quality of the floating balances is confirmed by a statement presented by the Bank itself to the secret committee of the House of Lords in 1797. (page 132) From thence it appears that the bank notes were, on the 25th February 1797 ..... £8,640,250
And the "drawing accounts" (or deposit accounts) and "audit roll" (or unclaimed dividends, &c.) ... 5,140,130
And the "surplus" (or undivided profit) of the Bank, which was of the nature of additional capital ... 3,826,890

Making together..... £17,597,280

This debit side of the account exhibited the total sum due both to the Bank proprietors and others on the 25th February 1797, with the exception of £11,686,800 capital lent to government, which was adverted to only at the foot of the statement. The credit side of the account enumerated the effects (amounting to £17,597,280) applicable to the payment of that debt.

These assets were stated to consist of "advances on government securities," viz. on "land and malt," on "Exchequer bills, &c." "bills discounted, &c." and "cash and bullion." Supposing therefore the amount of surplus capital and bank notes on the debit side, and the cash and bullion on the credit side, to continue stationary, the amount of the other articles on the credit side (all of them articles producing interest) must necessarily fluctuate in exact correspondence with every fluctuation of the deposits; and in case another statement, formed in the same manner as that presented in 1797, were now to be made out, the sum of £8,640,250 of notes having been augmented to £16,621,390, and the sum of £5,130,000 of deposits

having risen probably to about thirteen or fourteen millions, there would unquestionably be an increase of about sixteen or seventeen millions running at interest to be stated on the other side, deducting whatever may have been added to the cash and bullion since February 1797.

The annual and temporary bonus of five per cent. which the Bank have for some successive years added to their accustomed dividends of seven per cent. and the recent augmentation of their regular dividends to ten per cent. exclusive of property tax; the rise also of the market price of their stock, which having sold in 1800 from £156 to 172 per cent. now sells at £230, are strong circumstances in confirmation of the large increase of their profits. This increase cannot be accounted for by any material augmentation of the advantages derived from the management of their own capital, nor from that part of their business which they transact as bankers to individuals, (a part indeed at all times comparatively small in its amount;) for although the number of persons having accounts open with the Bank, has been lately much increased, the floating balances on those accounts are known to be in general very small, most of the accounts being kept open only for the sake of the opportunity which they afford of borrowing in the way of discount. The extension either of loans to government, or of discounts to the merchants, or of both, is the necessary effect of the augmentation of the government deposits, and it is to the largeness of these deposits, that the increased profits ought to be referred.

The gain which the Bank have derived from the issue of one or two pound notes, amounting to £4,217,960. on the 1st of February last, may be expected to cease whenever the payment of cash shall have been resumed.

It is a principle in all trade, and especially in that executed as commission, that, within certain limits, the greater the quantity of business done, the lower is the rate per cent. which is esteemed a fair compensation for the trouble, &c. of conducting it. Government, then, dealing at all times very largely in money, has a right to expect that its money transactions should be more favourably executed at the Bank, than those of any other customer, whose accounts, in comparison, could not be other than trivial. On the same principle, when the accounts of government were themselves small, as ten, twenty, fifty millions: for adjusting these accounts a greater premium per cent. was fairly demandable, than when they rose to three, four, or five hundred millions. The rate of allowance originally was £562. 10s. for each million: this, in 1786 was reduced to £450 for each million. The same allowance was made to the Bank of Ireland: the debt of that country being no more than 22 millions; whereas the debt of Britain, Jan. 5th 1786, was £224,102,424, and the charges of management were then (according to the reduced scale of allowances) £100,846. Jan. 5th 1797, the year in which the Committee on Finance reported, the principal of debt unredeemed was £272,892,444, the charges of management upon which, so far as concerned the Bank, were £115,543.

Jan. 5th 1800, the year of the renewal of the Bank charter, the principal of debt unredeemed was £375,185,801, and the charges of management, received by the Bank, were £170,053.

The debt unredeemed Jan. 5th 1807, was £550,441,314, and the charges of management, received by the Bank, were £265,818; to which must be added £5,687, on account of the Austrian loan, according to the same rate of commission. The allowance of £4,000 towards the expenses of the house, and also the original allowance of £1,898 on £4,000,000 purchased from the South-Sea Company, are in addition to the before-mentioned sums.

The increase in the establishment of the Bank which has been rendered necessary by the progressive augmentation of this branch of their business, consists principally in a large addition to the number of clerks; of whom the whole number employed in the public business, exclusively, or principally, was in 1786, 243; in 1796, 313; and in 1807, 450; whose salaries, it is presumed, may be calculated at an average at between £120 and £170 for each clerk; taking them at £135, which exceeds the average of those employed in the South-Sea House, the sum is £60,750

at £150 the sum is 67,500

at £170 the sum is 76,500

either of which two last sums would probably be sufficient to provide a superannuation fund.

The very moderate salaries received by the governor, deputy governor, and directors, amount to between £7 and 8,000; and only a part of these must be considered as compensation for the trouble of superintending the public business.

Incidental expences and sundries may be estimated at about £15,000

Buildings additional, and repairs, at about..... 10,000

Law expences, and losses by frauds and forgeries, at about 10,000

The whole increase of the officers who actually transact the business, in the last eleven years is only 137, whose annual expence may be from £18,449 to £23,290; the addition to the other permanent charges being probably about one-half, or two-thirds of that sum; but the additional allowance for management in the last ten years is more than £155,000. This general conjectural estimate of the expences actually incurred by the Bank, exhibits, if it be near the truth, the charge which would have attended the management of this business by Government, if previous to the arrangement which took place in 1786, it had been thought advisable to adopt the suggestion, formerly made by the Auditors of Public Accounts when this matter was referred to them by the Treasury.

Their Report, already printed in XIV. 30. well deserves the consideration of the House; and particularly the estimate they formed of the real value of the service, which they supposed might be executed at less than one-third of the charge at that time incurred, that is, at a rate of allowance under £187. 10s. for each million, when the debt was no larger than has been before stated.

The Committee of Finance so far agreed with the Auditors of the Public Accounts, as to intimate an opinion in favour of the reduction of the existing rate of allowance for managing the public debt. They state "that the Bank, over and above the charges of management, are accustomed to receive allowances from the public, at the rate of £805. 15s. 10d. per million, for receiving contributions for loans; and £1,000, or sometimes more, for contributions to the lottery; and that they have the benefit of holding all the money for half-yearly dividends, besides having the custody of cash for the navy and army services.

Upon reviewing therefore these circumstances in the present times (1797), and without questioning the propriety of the arrangement made in 1786, when the public debt was so much inferior in amount, your committee cannot forbear to state it as a question still deserving the attention of Parliament, whether a further reduction of expence cannot, and ought not, to be made upon this branch of public expenditure?"

Besides the management of the debt, the Bank have large transactions with the public, affording a considerable profit to the corporation; into the nature and amount of which, it is proper to enter.

1. Average balance of cash kept at the Bank during the 3 months ending Jan. 1807, under the head of customs, excise, and stamps, about £457,000

Under the head of post office, during several months in 1807, in which year that account was first opened 20,500

£477,500

2. Average balance of sundry other accounts, during a similar period of 3 months, to Jan. 1807, viz. under the head of paymaster general of the forces, treasurer of the navy, treasurer of the ordnance, barrack-master general, transport office, agent general of the volunteers, treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, Surveyor general of woods and forests, accountant general of the court of chancery, and commissioners for reduction of land tax 1,531,974

3. Average amount of unclaimed dividends in the hands of the Bank, during 1806.. 1,341,154

Deduct lent to government on that account without interest.....376,739

964,415

4. Average balance during 3 months, to Jan. 1807, in the hands of commissioners for reduction of national debt, arising from the dividends received by the commissioners on stock purchased by them, and from the issue of sinking fund money 1,488,073

4,461,962

5. Further balance of cash to a very large amount, consists of sums lying nominally in the exchequer, which nevertheless actually accumulate for the benefit of the Bank, and are for the most part applicable at the end of each quarter, to the payment of dividends. It is the established usage of the Bank to draw daily from the Exchequer the several sums in question as they accrue, depositing indeed Exchequer bills in return for their own notes, which are thus received as money. This deposit is to be considered simply as a security for the public money drawn away, as the growing interest on the Exchequer bills belongs entirely to the Bank; and in case all the Exchequer bills possessed by the Bank, which they think fit to apply to this purpose, prove insufficient for the whole sum, the surplus remains in the exchequer in the shape of Bank notes—The notes thus taken out of circulation amount occasionally to several millions, and by their detention in the Exchequer, both the Bank and the public are placed in circumstances substantially the same as if the notes in question were carried to the Bank, and constituted a balance due to the public on a deposit account, differing in no respect from other deposits.

Total average amount of Exchequer money, by which the Bank may thus have profited, was from Jan. 10, 1805 to Dec. 19.....6,167,928

£10,629,890

To this may be added a balance, of a temporary nature, which has remained for no inconsiderable time in the Bank, on account of the commissioners under the convention with the United States of America, which is part of £600,000, originally deposited..... 475,029

Total average balances £11,104,919

The committee is aware, that in exhibiting *average* balances of cash in the Bank, instead of *actual* balances, it may possibly be considered as presenting an unfair view of the subject; but it must be observed, that however fluctuating many of the individual balances may be, the aggregate is never likely to vary materially, which are moderate in the early part of each quarter, and extremely large towards the conclusion of it, are compared with the balances of the commissioners for the Sinking Fund, and those on account of unpaid dividends, both of which are large in the beginning of each quarter, and small towards the end, the aggregate sum under these principal heads will be found to furnish a stationary balance of a most important amount.

The documents from the Bank, and the Exchequer, which could conveniently be furnished, give the following results, viz. that on Oct. 11th 1806, the time immediately *preceding* the payment of the dividends, the sums in the Bank, were

1. Customs, &c £176,974
2. Paymaster general, &c.....£1,378,900
3. Unclaimed dividends
Oct. 9.....£1,033,175
Deduct.....376,739

£656,436

4. Commissioners for the Sinking Fund, Oct 11.....389,197
5. Exchequer money, Oct. 10.....9,121,700

10,167,333

Together.....11,723,207

Add the money vested in the American commissioners.....475,026

Total actual balances £12,198,236

Nov. 10, a period of about three weeks *subsequent* to the payment of the divdends, the balances were 1. Customs, &c.....608,133
2. Paymaster, &c.....1,356,051
3. Unclaimed dividends1,559,144
Deduct as before.....376,739

1,182,405

4. Sinking Fund.....2,217,171
5. Exchequer money, Nov. 7. (£4,270,000 Exchequer bills, and £1,517,800Bank notes) 5,782,800

9,112,376

11,148,160

Money of American commissioners 475,029

Total actual balances Nov. 1 and 7, 1806. .....£11,623,189

And it appears that at other times, as on Nov. 8. the balance was £11,461,200, and on Dec. 1 it was £12,018,324, so that the fluctuation of the aggregate balances was inconsiderable.

The magnitude of these balances, and of the profit which must be derived from them (a profit which is likely to increase during the war, but which may be subject to diminution on the return of peace) has attracted the attention of the committee no less than that of the allowance for the management of the national debt. The annual interest calculated at 5 per cent. upon them amounts to between £500 and 600,000.

Whenever an addition is made to the amount of these balances, it is effected in general by a payment into the Bank of their own notes. The notes so paid in are cancelled. Thus a reduction takes place in the circulating notes, and these notes are a fund, which supplies, in the same manner as the government balances, the means of lending at interest. Every such reduction of notes, however, must be considered as temporary, because the maintenance of the circulating bank paper at the accustomed or nearly the accustomed point, is felt by the bankers and merchants of the metropolis to be necessary to the regularity of current payments. Bills of exchange are therefore offered to the Bank to be discounted, in such quantity as to restore the amount, or nearly the amount of notes cancelled by means of any increase of balances, unless the Bank itself by delivering out notes in payment for exchequer bills which they may have bought, or for loans to government, should have rendered the application for additional discounts, unnecessary. This application for additional discounts, on the occasion of an increase of balances, must indeed ordinarily precede such increase, and furnish the means of effecting it.

That the great augmentation of government balances in the Bank, which has taken place

since the year 1797, (an augmentation amounting probably to seven or eight millions,) has not permanently diminished the notes in circulation, is proved by the amount of notes in circulation between Feb. 7, 1795, and Feb. 1, 1807, by which it appears that the notes, exclusive of £1 and £2 notes, were on

7 Feb. 1795.....12,870,500
6 Feb. 1796.....11,215,000
1 Feb. 1806.....12,856,770
1 Feb. 1807.....12,333,430

The fluctuation in those twelve years (with the exception of a short period preceding the suspension of the cash payments) was only between the sums of £11,589,380 and £13,845,800, to which last-mentioned sum they amounted on the 25th January 1801, a period not long subsequent to the day of paying the dividends, when a more than ordinary issue of paper must be supposed to have taken place. Since therefore each augmentation of the government balances, though it may be at first attended by a diminution of Bank paper, is followed by a proportionate re-issue of that paper, and since, in return for the paper so re-issued, additional bills are discounted, additional Exchequer bills are bought, or additional loans are furnished to government, (all articles equally yielding interest,) it follows that those additions which are made to the balances must be considered as producing a corresponding increase of interest. The proportion will be exact, whenever the notes suppressed are exactly restored, provided the quantity of cash and bullion continues precisely the same.

Such being the general state of the connexion between the public and the Bank, it becomes an object of consideration, in the last place, what have been the transactions between them since the year 1786. These are, first, the statute of 1791; secondly, the renewal of the charter in 1800; and thirdly, the agreement for the loan of £3,000,000 in 1806.

First, The act of 1791, c. 33, authorized the Bank to advance £500,000, without interest, for the service of the public, which came, in fact, as has been already explained, out of the unclaimed dividends; but in consequence of the second clause for repayment, in case of a deficiency, the sum remaining in the hands of the public is no more than £376,739, there being no provision for increasing it after the diminution had once taken place.

It was a further enactment of this statute, that the allowance for managing the debt should continue at the rate of £450 per million; and it is observable, that this is the only statute which contains any distinct stipulation upon that point.

Secondly, By the act, 40, Geo. III. c. 28, the Bank charter was continued until 1st August, 1833, on condition of three millions being advanced for the public service, without interest, for six years, ending 5th April, 1806.

Thirdly, The last agreement with the Bank which it will be necessary to notice was in 1806, 46 Geo. III. c. 41, when the three millions, which ought to have been repaid on the 5th April, were continued as a loan to the public until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, at an interest of £3 per cent., which is to be considered as a gift of £60,000 per annum so long as the war continues. This transaction is most material, as it evinces, that the agreement made in 1800 was not considered, either by those who acted upon the part of the public, nor by the Bank directors themselves, as a bar against farther participation, whenever the increase of their profits derived from the public, and the circumstances of public affairs, might, upon similar principles, make such a claim reasonable and expedient.

After a summary recapitulation of the advantages which the Bank derive from their charter, and from their connexion with the public, it will be proper to enumerate the benefits which the public receive from them in return.

1st. A large profit on the management of the public debt is enjoyed by the Bank; and 2dly, the interest arising from between 11 and 12 millions of government balances lying in their hands. 3dly. They have whatever profit is to be derived from their paper circulation, amounting to £16,621,390, the issue of which results from the exclusive powers given to them by their charter.

1st. The capital (£11,686,000) of the Bank is lent to the public at the rate of £3 per cent. The benefit derived from this loan amounting at present to £233,720.

2d. Advances are made to the extent of £2,750,000 upon the annual land and malt taxes, or the duties substituted, at an interest of £4 per cent.

3d. A sum of three millions was lent to government, as has been already stated, without interest, for six years from 1800, as the price of the renewal of the Bank charter; and it was agreed in 1806, that the same should be lent at 3 per cent. during the continuance of the war.

Another direct advantage derived to the public consists in the receipt at the Bank of the property tax upon the dividends, and the prompt payment of it into the Exchequer, without any charge or additional allowance; by which means all delay is obviated in the collection of a large portion of the war taxes, and the expense of officers is saved. The

stock transferred to the commissioners for reducing the national debt, and on account of the redemption of land tax, is not charged by the Bank with any allowance for management, which two sums amount to about £134,000,000, exclusive of South Sea annuities.

The practice of making advances upon certain instalments of the public loans, on the security of the receipts, is a considerable accommodation to the subscribers, and enables the government to contract for loans upon terms somewhat more advantageous than could be done if that facility were not afforded. The Bank, however, receive in return the legal rate of interest, as they do also upon all transactions with the government, except those already stated. The accomodations derived by the public from its connexion with the Bank, have been carried, in some years, to a very large amount; and it must always be considered as an object of the greatest consequence to maintain the permanence of an establishment of such opulence and credit, which, by the judicious conduct of its own affairs, has contributed so materially to extend the commercial prosperity, and to maintain the public faith of the country.

The Bank Proprietors have received in addition to their usual dividend of 7 per cent. the following bonus's :—

In June 1799...10 p. ct....in...5 p. cts. 1797.
May 1801...5 p. ct....in...Navy 5 p. cts.
Nov. 1802...2½ p. ct...in...ditto.
Oct. 1804...5 p. ct....in...cash.
Oct. 1805...5 p. ct...increase of dividend.
Oct. 1806...5 p. ct ..increase of dividend.
April 1807...permanent increase from 7 to 10 p. ct. p. ann.

Our readers are now enabled to judge for themselves as to the equity of the public's demanding a *bonus* of some kind from the Bank. This is capable of being taken under different shapes. If the Bank diminish the rate per million at which it does the public business, that is a gain: if it diminish the rate of interest, on any determinate sum, which the public might otherwise borrow elsewhere, that is a gain: if by leaving smaller balances in the hands of the Bank, the public, on the faith of the nation to answer all demands, should use its own money, that also would be a gain. And something of this nature the committee has recommended, by which a profit of £50,000 might accrue to the nation. This would demand nothing more than the simple operation of paying to the commissioners for redeeming the national debt, that money every six weeks, which they now receive quarterly.

It is not credible by any but those accustomed to calculate interest, what is the power of simple interest *for days* on a large sum; or that of compound interest, which is still greater. By way of instance, we shall merely observe, that a person having £100 to pay on Saturday, might gain *two shillings* by paying it on the *preceding* Monday. This is a trifle; but if the sum were £100,000 he would gain a thousand times as much, *i. e.* £100 by such anticipation; and in proportion were it a million. We should advise, therefore, that whatever cash the nation could *conveniently spare*, should be paid *monthly* to the commissioners for redeeming the national debt; the profit would soon exceed the double of that stated by the committee in their Report.

It is to be observed that no blame attaches to any person for suffering these accumulations to have increased at the Bank: it was a circumstance not of a nature to be foreseen and guarded against. But, now, when it is so fully explained, advantage may fairly be taken of it: and it is open to the slightest observation, that it might, if not attended to, continue to encrease in an unlimited manner, while the expenditure of the nation is so immense as at present. In happier times this carefulness may be dispensed with.

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It was our intention to have directed the notice of our readers to a comparison of the present state of the Bank of England, with that of the Bank of France, an official report of the state of which institution we inserted in our last number, p. 595. But the extent of the present article forbids us. On a future occasion, we may probably state the nature and principles of that bank, of the bank of Holland, and others. We close by remarking, that no establishment of a like nature, is at present so prosperous, as the Bank of England: and we believe, the Banks of Scotland and Ireland have no reason to complain. Nor can we refrain from adding that the finances of the nation appear to be capable of deriving still further advantages from the beneficial plans which are now in activity, as well as from others that may be devised by the intelligent.

Antiquities, Historical, Architectural, Chorographical and Itinerary, in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties; comprizing the Histories of Southwell (the *Ad Pontem*) and of Newark (the *Sidnacaster* of the Romans) interspersed with Biographical Sketches and profusely Ornamented with Engravings: in four Parts. By William Dickinson Esq. Parts I. II. III. Newark, for Cadell and Davies, London. Royal 4to. pp. . Price .

Topographical history is less a branch from general history than an accessory to it. Like the veins in the body, or like the rivulets which encrease the stream as it flows to the ocean, it contributes a portion in augmentation of the general mass and in support of the vital current. The history of a place usually informs us of many particulars that have escaped the notice of our chroniclers, and though they be minor particulars, yet they frequently affect the truth of history to a great degree. Private record or local tradition throws considerable light on the characters of eminent men, whose conduct in *this* place, or on *that* occasion, has been watched with painful assiduity, and expectation by those interested in the event. For these, and other reasons, curiosity is often no less stimulated by the history of a county, or of a town, than by that of a kingdom at large, and the reader is concerned for the fate of a fabric, scarcely less than for that of an extensive dominion. Newark and its neighbourhood have been the scenes of various events in which the whole kingdom participated; in early times, here was a chain of posts, of great importance to the Romans; and in the struggle between prerogative and popular power, here the unfortunate king Charles took his resolutions, and hazarded his crown, his life, and his honour. Here began and here closed his career.

Mr. Dickinson has well judged, in supposing that the history of this district would furnish an acceptible subject to the public: and we are obliged to him for communicating evidences that contribute to our better understanding of past transactions.

The first subject on which he treats is Southwell, now a village, far out of the high road, and till within the last thirty years, very much secluded, having little communication with its neighbours.

But, formerly, this was a place of importance and dignity, and the grandeur of its church, still existing in good preservation, confirms this character. In this church Mr. D. discovers the styles of architecture adopted by different ages; whence he takes occasion to introduce a dissertation on the Saxon, the Norman, and the Anglo-Gothic principles of construction, and modes of ornament. Our author, determined to treat his subject amply, has fetched sundry of his authorities from far, and has laid under contribution, not only those eminent English writers which have preceded him, but Murphy's Batalha, and other treatises on foreign structures. Those who are conversant with enquiries of a like nature, will not think this dissertation altogether free from heaviness; while a considerable part of it would have been better understood by the uninitiated, had Mr. D. favoured them with a few plates of outlines, representing those parts of buildings (drawn from existing instances) on which the stress of his reasoning depends.

We doubt much, whether the science and skill of our Saxon ancestors is not in general greatly under-valued. "They knew not how to strike a circular arch," say some; yet they had the Roman arches before their eyes; and in the painted palace at Westminster, is a circular arch, as well struck as any modern mason could perform it. The truth is, that we do not make sufficient allowance for that scarcity of able workmen in country places, which was occasioned by the public events of the times. When invasion and confusion rendered the provinces insecure, what should induce those who resided in them to erect structures which however laboured might speedily be reduced to a mass of ruins? In fact, religion itself was in a manner superseded, and the state of the clergy as we learn it from Alfred, is enough to persuade us that the condition of their churches was little other than that of wrecks. *Wooden* buildings therefore, were hastily constructed to answer present purposes: but, where a state of tranquillity allowed the Saxons to employ

their ablest workmen, they have manifested a skill which certainly redeems them from contempt. The *scarcity* of stone structures among the Saxons, especially of those pretending to magnificence, accounts for the admiration and wonder expressed by writers who visited them: without authorizing us to infer that such edifices, were unknown. In fact, Bede expressly says, in his account of Edwin's conversion to Christianity, that on the spot where he was baptized, he built a stately church of *stone:* it was six years in building, *i. e.* the whole reign of Edwin, yet was left to be finished by his successor. Wilfrid Archbishop of York, built *stone* churches also: but we must suppose that these were in favoured places: every parish church was not of stone.

Mr. D. considers the collegiate church of Southwell as "presenting more decisive specimens of the three *orders* [styles] of Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture, united in the same building, than any other single structure in the kingdom." Tradition attributes the Saxon part of it to the reign of Harold, who was slain by William the Conqueror, which we think with Mr. D. must be erroneous; since that Harold reigned but a very few months (1066): a previous Harold (1039) is more likely to have been the sovereign intended. Mr. D. is peculiar in affirming the zig-zag ornaments, usually termed Saxon, to be truly Norman, and that the Saxons rather adopted circular ornaments. Nor will he be found in other respects, to have "pinned his faith on the sleeve" of previous writers; he has seen, and he judges, for himself. He takes great pains to fix on Southwell as the Roman station *ad Pontem*; and justifies his opinion by the discovery of the foundations of a bridge over the Trent at no great distance, and in a proper direction. He also gives us a map, very distinctly marked, in further support of his hypothesis: yet we incline to think, that a bridge over this river, much nearer to Southwell, might exist; and such an one if ascertained would be still more satisfactory.

However that might be, Southwell was a place of note, and a Bishop's see, under the Mercian kings; it appears in Edward the Confessor's time, under its present name, which it derives from a *well*, or wells in its vicinity. The Archbishop of York had considerable property there, and the church was endowed with prebends. The site of the town is divided into two parts, the Burghgage, and the Prebendage: the former comprizes all that part of the town between the market place and the river Greet; the latter comprehends the church and its property. The convulsions of different ages have deprived the church of much of its land: and the town of much of its dimensions. Were it not for its church, this once flourishing place would scarcely be distinguished from the villages around it. It has, however a good market on a Saturday.

The church was founded by Paulinus, soon after he had baptized Edwin in the Trent, in 627, from which time till that of Henry VIII, it was endowed with much liberality by kings, princes, popes, and prelates. Almost every Archbishop of York was a benefactor to Southwell; and many of its own members expressed their attachment to it, by substantial donations. It suffered, with others, under Henry VIII, yet that king favoured this establishment, and intended to have revived it with additional splendour. He appointed it for one of his new bishopricks, and Richard Cox, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Ely, was appointed to it, in 1543. But the project was speedily abandoned. The Archbishop of York had a palace about thirty yards distant from the south side of the church: but this was ruined, with a spiteful pleasure, during the barbarities of the civil wars. Mr. D. enumerates the particulars of the prebends, of the antiquities extant in the neighbourhood, as camps, &c. of the families, of the armorial bearings, still remaining, and of many other articles connected with his subject. We must admit that he has exerted an industry, and perseverance, which greatly enhance the value of his performance in the judgment of an antiquary. The general history of the place does not abound in amusement for the general reader.

The notes are no less copious than the narrative; and contain various information relating both to persons and things.

The history of Newark forms the second volume of Mr. Dickinson's undertaking. The early part of it is well adapted to the exercise of ingenious con-

jecture. From circumstances our author is led to consider it as having been a Roman post of importance, and he follows that eminent antiquary Dr. Stukely, in thinking it to be the Sidnacester of those conquerors. Dr. Stukely's paper on this question, which Mr. D. introduces, contains much ingenuity.

But the chief importance that attaches to Newark is from the events of the civil wars. It always strongly favoured king Charles, and its castle held out on behalf of that monarch to the very last, nor did Lord Bellasyse the governor surrender it till repeatedly directed so to do by the king himself. This volume is chiefly composed of papers written at, or near, the time, to which they relate, and we consider their publication as an accession to the materials of our national history.

Among these is a copy of the *secret* instructions given by king Charles, to commissioners, authorizing them to require loans for his service from the wealthy inhabitants of the counties; and directing them to *mark* for the royal displeasure, such as refused. It is well known that the king issued *public* commissions under the great seal for levying "a free gift from the subject to the Sovereign, upon weighty and pressing occasions of state." —But these private instructions are "pretty strongly illustrative of that artifice and duplicity, which have been so commonly urged against the conduct of this ill-advised monarch." It should appear that the money borrowed in Nottinghamshire amounted to about £14,500. Another paper, being an historical account of the civil wars, in this (Nottingham) and the neighbouring counties, has evident marks of authenticity; but, that which shews how far the king and the Scots commissioners understood each other, by means of a French envoy, before the king delivered himself into their hands, in our opinion possesses greater interest than any other for which we are beholden to Mr. D. The history of his Journey is more particular than we remember to have seen it. The material facts are corroborated by the confession of Dr. Hudson, who was a principal agent in it.

A paper of coincidences, shewing what events happened on the same day, though after an interval of some years, is curious, as it shews with what attention occurrences were watched: we may say the same of the many sinister predictions which befell the first Charles, of which Mr. D. mentions several. The following is remarkable.

The day after his Majestie arrived att Southwell, walking about the town, as it was his practice to do, he went into the shop off one James Lee, a fanatical shoemaker. Finding his person was not known, he entered into conversation with Crispin, and in the end was measured for a pair off shoes. Lee had no sooner taken his Majestie's foot into his hand to measure him, than eyeing him very attentively, he was suddenly seized with a panick, and would not go on. The King, surprised att his behaviour, pressed him to proceed, but Crispin absolutely refused, saying, he was the customer himself had been warned off in his sleep the night before, that he was doomed to destruction, and those would never thrive who worked for him. The forlorn Monarch, whose misfortunes had opened his minde to the impressions off superstition, uttered an ejaculation expressive off his resignation to the will off Providence, and retired to the palace, which was the place off his abode.

This reminds us of a circumstance, remarkable enough, that Charles II. after his escape from Worcester, should ride a horse shod with shoes made in four different counties: could the republican blacksmith who casually inspected him, do less than announce that this horse had lately been ridden by Charles Stuart? The king had not been safe a quarter of an hour when this happened.

A list of the Mayors, Vicars, &c. of Newark; also of the representatives of this town in Parliament, are comprized in this volume.

Having given a general idea of the contents of these volumes, the fourth and last part of which is not yet published, we shall select a few particulars, partly because they are amusing and partly as specimens of the style and manner of the work. We have already hinted at our good will to works of this kind, and we should feel a pleasure in contributing to the encouragement of this gentleman before his undertaking finally closes.

Mr. D. regards the basso-relievos on the front of Lincoln cathedral, as being "part of the ornaments of the *old church*, originally erected here by Paulinus." He also refers an ancient piece of sculpture presery-

ed in the church at Southwell, to the same date. He observes, "there are stronger marks of antiquity in this piece of sculpture, than in any I ever saw, not excepting even the celebrated ones in the west front of Lincoln cathedral." p. 81. We certainly have contemplated those at Lincoln with great interest, though without perceiving in them evidence of such *original* antiquity. But, as we have already expressed our opinon that the Saxons were forwarder in the arts than is usually supposed, we cannot object to these, or other, evidences in support of our sentiment. As to the subject of the Southwell basso-relievo, we suspect that one of the figures is Sampson rending a lion; and that the animal above is a kid. This differs greatly from Mr. D.'s explanation, which supposes it to be an allegory: but we would ask, whether allegory is not the offspring of refinement, and whether there be any instances of allegory in such early ages, and among such a people as the Saxons?

On the subject of the introduction of bells into churches, and the erection of towers in which to contain them, Mr. D. refers to William of Malmsbury, and other writers, who tell us, that Alfric, archbishop of York, 1023, gave two large bells to Southwell, and this was the period of bells becoming *general* in our churches, though some rich monasteries had them before.

The most decisive instance of the early introduction of them, is that mentioned by Ingulphus, who writes thus, among the transactions of the reign of Edgar. "Fecit ipse" (Egelricus, Abbot of Croyland, not Turketulus, as erroneously stated by Spelman, and, following his authority, by many subsequent authors,) "fieri duas magnas campanas, quas Bartholomeum, et Bettelinum cognominavit; et duas medias, quas Turketulum et Tatwinum vocavit; et duas minores, quas Pegam et Begam appellavit. Fecerat anteà fieri Dominus Turketulus, Abbas, unam maximam campanam, nomine Guthlacum, quâ cum predictis campanis composita fiebat mirabilis harmonia, nec erat tunc tanta consonantia campanarum in totâ Angliâ." —"He caused to be made two great bells, which he named Bartholomew and Bettelin, two of a middle size which he called Turketul and Tatwin, and two smaller which he called Pega and Bega. The Abbot Turketul had previously caused to be made one large bell named Guthlac, which with the already mentioned bells formed a wonderful harmony, neither was there any peal in all England that could equal it." We infer, that the *musical* chime of bells was known, and cultivated, at this time; and that it was reduced to principles of harmony. Our worthy correspondent from whom we have received sundry favours on this subject, will not be displeased with this reference. [Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1077, 1233; II. p. 1049.]

Mr. D. supposes, p. 69, that our Saxon ancestors finished their churches with timber roofs covered with lead, because they did not know how to finish them with stone roofs: yet the crypts under some of their churches shew, that they had excellent ideas on similar subjects.

The church of Southwell had the privilege "that all the land belonging to the prebends of the church of St. Peter was so quiet and free, that neither the king's officer, nor any other, could have law, nor take a distress there, till the canon of that prebend was first required: and, if he refused, the dean should set a day, and do right at the church door. And if any person whatsoever shall take and detain any man, though guilty, and convict of any crime or wickedness whatever, from within the porch, he shall always be adjudged to make amends by six hundredths; if from within the church, by twelve; if from within the choir, by eighteen; every hundredth containing six pounds, and for every the said faults, or any, shall be enjoined penance, as for sacrilege. But if any should be so mad, and instigated by the devil, as to presume to take one from the stone-chair, by the altar, which the English call frithstol, that is, the chair of peace, for so wicked a sacrilege no judgment or sum of money can atone." Many inferior privileges are then enumerated, as those of sac, soc, toll, with several others, in terms almost too barbarous for modern comprehension.

We had occasion lately to hint at the question of the prevalence of the various languages of our invaders and conquerors: something not foreign from our ideas is suggested by Mr. D. in a note, page 161.

I believe there is scarcely a county of England which has not one or more places within it distinguished by this appellation [Willoughby]. In those of Lincoln and Nottingham there are many. Much remains still to be discovered respecting the power, influence, and possessions of our early invaders, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, especially the last mentioned of these. After what has been advanced respecting a Roman itinerary, might not a similar attempt be made with a Danish one; and if

successful in ever so slight a degree, would it not throw considerable light on this obscure subject?

To this we add Mr. D's. account of Sir R. Sutton's opinion on the names of places.

A conversation on the subject of these pages with that accomplished linguist, and observant traveller, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of this county, produced the following extraordinary observations on the names of those two places, which I gladly seize this opportunity of inserting, as containing matter of the highest importance to etymological inquiries of this kind.

It might be matter of great entertainment to observe how many English names of towns terminating in ham, thorp, spring, bourn, bridge, field, ford, beck, hurst, house, holt, holm, sted, &c. &c. have their correspondent ones both in sound and meaning in German. Among the rest occur Hildesheim, Hildesham; Baberheim, Baberham; Ocksonfurth, Oxenford, and by corruption Oxford; Schweinfurth, Swinford; Mansfeld, Mansfield; Neustadt, Newstead; Hockeim, Higham; Langfurth, Langford; and many others. The very common termination *by* is Danish, meaning a habitation, and prevails principally in those parts of England which were settled by the Danes. *Worth*, which is no uncommon termination, seems to have no particular meaning in English: it answers to werth or werder in German, and in that language signifies a river island. Thus Donawerth is on the Danube, Kayserwerth on the Rhine."

In another place our author thus expresses his opinion.

Few of the places which were Roman stations in this island, retain any large portion of their Roman appellations: indeed but few of them ever were so distinguished, even in the time of the Romans themselves. It has been observed, by a celebrated modern writer, (whom I shall very soon have occasion to cite more at large) that the Romans, when they fixed their stations in this island, generally adopted the names of places imposed by the vanquished people; at least, that few others ever became current among the Britons, or survived the Roman government. The Saxons certainly took possession of the Roman fortresses, and improved them. This people, with a barbarous language, intelligible only among themselves, ingrafted it on that which they found already established. By these means a common medium of mutual intercourse, among the three distinctions of men who inhabited the island, was discovered; and the Britons, the few remaining Romans or Romanized Britons, and Saxons, united in composing a language, which might be intelligible to all three. The names of all those towns, which were Roman, and afterwards Saxon, stations, are proofs of this position. All those whose terminations are *caster*, or *chester*, or *ceter* (varied only by the pronunciation of the different tribes of Saxons who came over) are so many rude imitations, rather than translations, of the Roman word castrum; to which is generally perfixed some British, or Saxon, syllable, denoting the wetness, or the dryness, or the hardness or some other characteristic quality, of the particular soil or situation.

These instances are sufficient to prove that much of an interesting nature yet remains to be explored among the antiquities of Britain. On the qualifications necessary for engaging in such a task we do not enlarge, though we confess we have a friend in our eye, whose knowledge of various languages eminently qualifies him for enquiries whether etymological or antiquarian, of whatever kind, connected with Britain.

There are several plates, views of the church, &c. inserted in these volumes, prettily engraved by Mr. S. Sparrow: the merit of these, inclines us to wish that he had executed the others of a like nature. Mr. Dickinson's portrait is perfixed to the whole.

Travels through the Canadas, containing a Description of the Picturesque Scenery on some of the Rivers and Lakes; with an account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of those Provinces, to which is subjoined a Comparative View of the Manners and Customs of several of the Indian Nations of North and South America. By George Heriot, Esq. Deputy Post Master General of British North America. 4to. pp. 602. Plates 39. Price £2. 15s. plain. £3. 5s. stained. Phillips, London, 1807.

Could we have expressed an undimished approbation of the work before us, it would have given us great pleasure. We *did* expect, from the nature and character of the subject on which it treats, that our report would be more favourable than a sense of duty permits us to make it.

Mr. Heriot has mingled what he has seen with what he has not seen, in so incongruous a manner, that we know not for how much of the volume he deserves our thanks; nor to what extent literature has received any accession by his

labours. If memory does not deceive us, we have perused by far the greater part of the work, many years ago in other publications; yet we are unwilling to accuse Mr. H. of having made up a book, containing a stipulated number of sheets, as an article of labour and traffic, not of liberal and genuine communication. The post which he occupied in North America, we know might have given him opportunities of beholding with his own eyes, circumstances and events descriptions of which we should have esteemed interesting; but, it so happens, that if Mr. H. did actually travel in the countries on which his volume treats, we have been unable to trace his course, or to ascertain the time of his passage. The accounts of places with which he favours us, are seldom marked by that particularity which characterizes observations made on the spot; and the general tone of his remarks is that of a person rather speaking by recollection than expressing the feelings of actual inspection.

The latter part of his book is particularly liable to this censure: it consists of comparisons between the customs and manners of the North American Indians with those of the South Americans, and those of European nations, as described by the writers of antiquity. If this be intended as a philosophical disquisition, it totally fails of that character; if it be intended as an article of amusement and information, we do but speak our sentiments when we say, that we should have preferred the actual observations of an intelligent traveller, without such accompaniment. If Mr. H. had visited Peru and Chili, if he had spoken from personal acquaintance with the manners of the Charaibs, we should have felt and confessed obligations to him: as it is, we consider his volume as capable of improvement, by being diminished in bulk, in price, and in assumed consequence.

The same reasons which induce us to report unfavourably of the latter part do not so much apply to the former part, of this performance, and to this, therefore, we shall direct our principal consideration.

The provinces of Canada present a very ample field for the observation of the intelligent. There are many parts of them which may be considered as unexplored: and those parts which are described as cultivated and settled, are capable of improvements so very important and profitable, that the indication of them could not fail of being extremely advantageous, not to that country only, but also to Britain as the governing power and the parent state. The Canadas are favoured by nature with a soil and a temperature that enable them to supply other countries with sundry of the necessaries of life. Whatever connects with the corn trade, timber, iron, hemp, and other commodities of importance, these provinces could produce; and should circumstances dissolve the present dependence of our West India islands on America, it is not too much to say that very essential stores might be derived from the countries which border on the river St. Lawrence. Nay, if our information be correct, notwithstanding the imperfection of those attempts which have been made to render Britain independent of Russia by means of Canadian hemp, that idea is completely practicable, and great advantages might be derived from such an undertaking. Prudence combined with perseverance may accomplish much; but a deficiency of previous information is not infrequently fatal to schemes, which are in some respects extremely well laid, and might be conducted to the happiest results.

Mr. H. has not indulged himself in such patriotic speculations. His volume commences with an account of the Azores, which is pretty enough: hence he visits the banks of Newfoundland; and his description of the fog, which distinguishes those remarkable shoals, and of the sterile country in their neighbourhood, is exact and satisfactory. He sails up the St. Lawrence, and describes some of the settlements, &c. in his progress towards Quebec;-on this city he stumbles somewhat suddenly; but he describes it faithfully; as he does Montreal, and other settlements higher up the country. Mr. H. has attended more than most travellers, for which we thank him, to the picturesque scenes which present themselves in these regions of fresh water oceans, of forests, and of cataracts. The latter, especially, have employed his pen and his pencil to great advantage. We must, however, observe, that the water of his scenery has not that *motion* in it which denotes the touch of a master. His views of the *frozen* waterfalls, are excellent; but there is something of the same appearance (we

know not how better to describe it, than as an apparent defect of fluidity) in his other cataracts, where the *falling* of the stream is imperfectly expressed. Whether this is chargeable on the designer or engraver, we cannot tell.

Mr. H. proceeds up the St. Lawrence to the inland lakes; these he describes, with their rapids, and the countries around their shores. He reports very favourably on the general character of the inhabitants, on the progressive increase of population, and the improving state of society. He gives a slight history of the province, with its embarrassment under the French government; of its subsequent constitution, of the famous Quebec hill, and of the natural history, &c. of these regions. The Indian inhabitants have their share of attention, also; and much of their manners passes under review. The conduct of the fur trade, forms a material object. The very enumeration of these particulars, will convince our readers, that the work must comprize a variety of amusing and instructive matter. Where we have reason to conclude that Mr. H. speaks from actual observation, we attend to him with pleasure: we are not equally satisfied, when he repeats what he has heard from others; and when he transcribes from former authors, we regret the labour and trouble it has cost him to prepare these materials for the present work, though we think they might well enough have formed the basis of a separate volume, expressly treating on such subjects.

North America appears to be peopled by numerous tribes of men, whose languages differ from each other, so considerably, if not totally, as to render it a question of great difficulty, though of some interest, from what stock they could be derived. If they migrated in one great body, from the west, across the narrow strait which divides Asia from America, were they *then* different tribes? if so, what tribes on that coast most resemble them? If they emigrated in smaller hordes at different times, by what power could those feebler bodies penetrate so far into the interior of the country? If formerly one language prevailed among them, by what means was it so completely broken and diversified? The absence of historical documents precludes a satisfactory answer to this inquiry, at present; yet the time may come, when a greater familiarity with the languages in question, and clearer information as to their resemblances or diversities, may enable some competent philologist to establish inferences not unworthy of attention.

We may say the same of the religious rites and the prevailing customs among these people. Where religious ideas are similar, we may safely conclude a similarity of origin. Subjection to the wilder passions of human nature, or the indulgence of ferocious inclinations unhappily is no distinct mark of any tribe, or kindred of men: but positive institutions, deriving their validity from arbitrary appointment, lead to the same arbiter, as the original source, wherever they may be found, and although somewhat diversified by succeeding, or distant legislators.

Had Mr. H, by giving this or a like direction to his comparisons of the original American nations, enabled us to have made advances in the knowledge necessary to answer these enquiries, we should have freely confessed our obligations to him. Or had he pointed out by what means the importance of this colony to Britain might be encreased, or the advantages of civilized life, and of religious instruction, been more generally or more effectually communicated to the inhabitants of this vast continent, we should have applauded the intention, and have honoured the author. A knowledge of human nature in its savage state, is not wholly unprofitable, since it ought to lead us to set a greater value on the blessings with which Providence has endowed us. Whatever increases our thankfulness increases our virtue: and every mean by which virtue may be encreased is deserving of attention, by the wise. We shall now transcribe a few extracts from this volume, by which our readers will perceive that its contents, though not dignified by philosophy, or aggrandized by politics, yet are amusing and entertaining, which was all the author designed when composing them.

We find a pleasure in relieving the character of some of the savages from those imputations which are, generally, but too well founded. Mr. H. thus describes a tribe of *sober* Indians.

The natives in possession of the tract of country around Lake Saint John, and on the borders of the Saguenay, are named Mountaineers, and are descended from the Algonquins. They are neither so tall, nor so well

formed, as the savages that range throughout the north-west country, and are also strangers to that sanguinary ferocity, by which many of the Indian tribes are characterized. They are remarkable for the mildness, and gentleness of their manners, and are never known to use an offensive weapon against each other, or to kill, or wound, any person whatever. Nor can the effects of spirituous liquors, so baneful to other natives, excite them to cruelty, or vindictive passion. Their behaviour is uniformly orderly and decent; their mode of dress is the same as that which now prevails among the other savages who have intercourse with Europeans; and the stuffs, and silks, for which they exchange their furs, are often rich and costly.

Their whole number is about thirteen hundred; nearly one-half being converted to the Christian faith, and the other half being Pagans. A missionary sent from Quebec, resides among them; and chapels, where divine service is performed, are erected at the principal posts. Repeated efforts, and much persuasion have been used, to prevail on these savages to cultivate their lands, and to plant Indian corn, or potatoes. They have not, however, been able to overcome their propensity to indolence, or their utter aversion and abhorence to that species of labour. They appeared to relish these articles of food, when offered, and would eat them with avidity, if accompanied with a little grease; yet, even the incitement of reward, superadded to the prospect of a constant and wholesome supply of nourishment, failed in producing any inclination for industry.

A totally different people are the Iroquois, whose dissimulation enabled them to surprise, and almost to exterminate the Hurons: after forming the most intimate connections by alliances, and friendships. A complete instance this, that statesmanlike hypocrisy, however it may be laid to the charge of refinement in manners, is not derived from *that* source, exclusively, if at all: we fear that human nature, itself, must plead guilty to this charge.

The Indians seem not, in general, to be ignorant that their forefathers were strangers in the country which they now inhabit. They assert, that they migrated from a distant region towards the west. The Iroquois, who, of all the nations of North America, the inhabitants of Mexico excepted, had made the greatest advancement in the social state, assert, that for a series of years they wandered from one situation to another, under the conduct of a female. By her they were led over a great portion of the continent of North America, until they made choice of the tract which they now occupy, whose climate was more temperate, and whose soil was more adapted to the purposes of cultivation than that of any place they had before visited. She there distributed lands among her followers, and thus founded a colony which has ever since retained its station. The natives of the neighbouring territories, blend under one name the five tribes of the Iroquois, although each is possessed of its peculiar dialect. They inhabit the country on the north and south of lake Ontario, bounded on the east by lake Champlain. They are divided into Upper and Lower Iroquois, and into five cantons; the former distinguished by the appellations of Tsonnonthousans, Goyogouens, and Onontagues; the latter by those of Agniers and Onoyouths. By extending their wars far beyond the limits of their domains, they found a nation in Virginia which differed but little from them in language, and which, although formerly connected with them by some affinity, had long been unknown to them or forgotten. Of this conformity of language they availed themselves, by combining the interests of that people with their own, and thus strengthened their association.

The savages preserve their skin free from all excrescences of hair, excepting that on the head and eye-brows, and even this some of them are at the trouble to eradicate. On the first arrival of Europeans on their coasts, their surprise at the uncommon appearance of these strangers became excessive; and the long beard, which at that period was the prevailing mode, gave them, in the eyes of the natives, an air of hideous deformity.

Their education is almost entirely limited to the knowledge of making war by stealth, and to the habitual exercise of patience and fortitude in enduring the most severe trials of misery and pain. The condition of their life, and the state of their society, are the irresistable reasons which guide their conduct in either of those situations. Their courage does not appear inferior to that of the rest of mankind, and it is only the mode of exercising it, which constitutes the difference in this respect, between them and more civilized nations.

In the savage state, where indolence and sloth are considered as enjoyments, a disposition to activity is rarely to be discovered. To prepare pallisades for their forts, to construct or to repair their cabins, to dress the inside of the skins with which they cloath themselves, to fabricate some articles of domestic furniture, to mend or to renew the simple instruments in use among them, to paint and ornament themselves after their own rude and fantastical taste, form, next to those of war and the chace, the most laborious occupations of the men.

Having an immense extent of territory over which to range, the more sedentary tribes have learnt by experience to choose, with sufficient judgment, situations for their villa-

ges. These are usually placed in the midst of the best soil, and upon an eminence, if such can be found, to command a prospect of the neighbouring country, and to enable the inhabitants thereby to guard against surprise. They endeavour to combine with these local advantages, the choice of a spot on the banks of a river which glides in a serpentine course, in order to form a ditch around those fortifications, which unimproved art enables them to add to the conveniences supplied by nature.

The villages which are most exposed to an enemy, are fortified with pallisades from fifteen to thirty feet in altitude, placed closely together, and composed of a triple range, the center of which is planted perpendicularly, the others in a slanting position, and the whole is thickly lined to the height of twelve feet, with bark of trees. Within the fort, there are certain situations filled with stones to throw upon an enemy, and likewise reservoirs of water for extinguishing fires. The inhabitants ascend to their forts by means of trees or logs full of notches. The general form of the pallisadoed defences, is round or oval, with only one entrance.

About a hundred cabins, with seven families in each, form the general size of an Iroquois village. These people seldom reside in their forts, unless when threatened with danger, or in a state of actual warfare. The habitations of all the native tribes of America, evince the poverty, simplicity, and frugality of men born in the infancy of a new world.

The following is Mr. Heriot's account of the expeditions by which furs are procured. We trust our fair readers, will acknowledge that those engaged in this service, have need of every encouragement to support them under fatigues by which they secure the comfort, or embellish the appearance, of British beauty.

The company trading to the north-west sends every year, to the posts on Lake Superior, about fifty canoes loaded with merchandise. These are dispatched about the beginning of May, from La Chine, a distance of nine miles above Montreal. The canoes are formed of the bark of the birch-tree, and closely lined with thin ribs made of a tough wood. The seams are sewed with radical fibres, called watape, and they are afterwards carefully covered over with gum to exclude the water. The bottom of the vessel is nearly flat, the sides are rounded, and either end terminates in a sharp edge. The price of one of these is about twelve pounds sterling, and it is calculated to contain, on the perilous voyage for which it is destined, a weight equal to 8,500lbs. The men are engaged at Montreal four or five months before they set out on their journey, and receive in advance their equipment, and one-third of their wages. Each man holds in his hand a large paddle; and the canoe, although loaded within six inches of the gunwale, is made to move along with wonderful expedition. The *voyageurs*, or navigators, are of constitutions the strongest and most robust; and they are at an early period inured to the encounter of hardships. The fare on which they subsist is penurious and coarse.* Fortified by habit against apprehension from the species of difficulties and perils with which they are about to struggle, they enter on their toils with confidence and hope. Whilst moving along the surface of the stream, they sing in alternate strains the songs and music of their country, and cause the desolate wilds on the banks of the Outaouais, to resound with the voice of chearfulness. They adapt in rowing their strokes to the cadence of their strains, and redouble their efforts by making them in time. In dragging the canoes up the rapids, great care is necessary to prevent them from striking against rocks, the materials of which they are composed being slight and easily damaged. When a canoe receives an injury, the aperture is stopped with gum melted by the heat of a piece of burning charcoal. Fibres of bark bruised, and moistened with gum in a liquid state, are applied to larger apertures; a linen rag is put over the whole, and its edges are cemented with gum.

The total number of men contained in the canoes, amounts usually to about three hundred and seventy-three, of which three hundred and fifty are navigators, eighteen are guides, and five are clerks. When arrived at the grand depôt, on Lake Superior, part of these ascend as far as the Rainy Lake, and they are usually absent from Montreal about five months. The guides are paid for this service thirty-seven pounds sterling, and are allowed besides, a suitable equipment. The wages of the person who sits in the front of the canoe, and of him whose office it is to steer, are about twenty-one pounds sterling each; those of the other men, about twelve pounds ten shillings of the same money.

To each man, a blanket, shirt, and pair of trowsers are supplied; and all are maintained by their employers during the period of their engagement. The advantage of trafficking with the savages is likewise permitted, and some individuals procure by this means a profit amounting to more than double their pay.

Some of these voyagers travel many hundreds of miles, among the Indians, and in the forests; others are stationary at particular places for years.

* Chiefly the grease of the bear, and a meal, of coarse flour, made from Indian corn.

Reflections suggested by Mr. Whitbread's Bill, and by several Publications, lately circulated, on the Subject of the Poor Laws: &c. &c. By Daniel Carpenter, Esq. One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hertford. 8vo. pp. 70. Price 1s. 6d. J. Booth, London, 1807.

"In a multitude of Counsellors, there is safety," says Solomon, and we suppose he speaks from actual observation. We defer, therefore, to his opinion, and are glad when gentlemen of competent abilities favour us with their sentiments on national measures of importance. Certainly Mr. Whitbread's bill was of great importance; and we are not sorry that its failure has given opportunity to the public, as well as the parliament, of further investigation, though we confess ourselves favourable to the intention of Mr. W. and by no means adverse to the general import of his plan. The writer before us, is one of those rational minds, whose sentiments we are always glad to peruse: and we doubt not, but this pamphlet will receive the same attention, as (he observes it with thankfulness) his former tract.

We are rather vexed to see Mr. Carpenter, with many other good men, decry the *present* times, sentiments, &c. He looks back to *better* days: but, we believe, that if any fair proportion of private history had been comprized in the course of his reading, he would have found the passions and perversities of the human heart, just the same 100, 200, or 300 years ago, as now. The follies of man had, perhaps, different ways of shewing themselves; but folly was equally predominant: and the object of folly was the same then as now, though it pursued different courses to accomplish that object.

We shall not enter minutely into the contents of this pamphlet. Mr. C. states in general terms the principles of Mr. Malthus, Mr. Rose, Mr. Weyland, and Mr. Colquhoun: from these he selects what he approves of, and adds remarks of his own in support of the plan which he adopts.

Mr. C. thinks that the education general in Scotland, unfits the people for laborious occupations: how then are laborious occupations performed in Scotland? We remember to have seen coal porters, canal diggers, &c. in Scotland: but those natives of that country who travel south, have higher situations in view: for why should they quit the land of their parentage, to be no better off than when in it? Is not a seafaring life laborious? yet the North Britons do not decline maritime employments. He adds,

It is however, in justice, not to be forgotten, that they are brought up under the discipline and vigilant observation of the kirk: they are taught, not merely to read and write, but the greatest attention is paid to their moral and religious instruction by their clergy, who are, it is to be remembered also, invariably resident on their cures. They are early habituated to a course of industry and economy; they have not those numerous magazines of ale and spirits to resort to, those profligate examples forever in view to corrupt their morals and vitiate their appetites, which are exhibited in the remotest corners of this country; neither have they those ill-judged sources of public revenue, the national Lotteries, to tempt them to habits of gambling, to rob them of the savings of their hard-earned pittance, and urge them to the commission of crimes, on which they would never have reflected without disdain and abhorrence, unless the illegitimate passion of acquiring sudden riches, without the application of honest industry, had been excited in their hearts.

This picture is a little too favourable: but—what prevents its being realized in England?

Mr. C.'s plan contains sundry good regulations, which might be adopted, whether the whole were carried into execution or not; such as, *public* notifications of want of work; no payments of workmen to be made in public houses, &c. We shall only notice the

Description of Persons to be excluded from a Claim to these Rewards.

1. Non-subscribers.

2. Those who, subsequent to the promulgation of the act, shall secede from the established religion of the country; and such as shall be known not to have attended divine service at their respective parish churches, or places of worship, a certain number of times within the year.

3. All tipplers, and frequenters of ale and spirit houses.

4. All persons found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor, unless strikingly reformed.

5. Such persons as may marry before the age prescribed by Government.

6. Old men marrying young women, and vice versa.

7. All such as marry, without a fair and reasonable prospect of being able to support and bring up a family on the fruits of their own industry, without burthening the public.

Lastly, No persons to receive any benefit from former bequests or donations to the poor, who do not comply with the conditions of these regulations.

Does this worthy magistrate really think that religious opinion should be made a test of national bounty? if so, it is but equitable that sectaries should be excused from paying to the poor's rate; for, is it not a *penalty* to load them with the support of other people's poor, and their own also? now, that sectaries should receive *no encouragement* from the state, is one thing;—to subject them to a *penalty*, no matter for what purpose, is another. To confine national benevolence within any narrower limits than those of the nation itself, appears to us to be establishing injurious distinctions, and adopting false criteria of desert; whereas the sooner all distinctions are done away, politically considered, the better,—The rule should be, "if *any* man *will* not work, neither let him eat."

We perfectly agree with Mr. C. not only in respect for the clergy, but in thinking that the appointment of clergymen to the office of magistrate is inconsistent with their sacred character.

I deny that they can be, at the same time, competent parish priests; the two functions cannot be made to coalesce; they are in direct contradiction to each other; the one being constituted to employ the penalties of the law, and bring the guilty to punishment; and the other, to instruct, admonish, console, and improve the morals of the parishioner; and by a watchful attention to the conduct of individuals, be one effectual medium to the prevention of crimes.

The office of a parish priest, it cannot be repeated too frequently, is of the utmost importance; the instructions which the rising generation might derive from the *active* discharge of its duties, would save thousands from the hospitals, and tens of thousands from ruin: would diminish the poor's rates by augmenting diligence, frugality, good morals, aye, and good manners, too, which be it remembered, are of pleasing consequence in their place, and no bad indication of the state of an individual, a village, or a town.

Mr. Carpenter, after acknowledging that he is not versed in the language of Greece and Rome which prevents him from rousing his fellow subjects by quotations from ancient lore, addresses his countrymen in the energetic language of Milton [and where could he find better, since, as Richardson the artist expresses it, "Milton, was an *ancient*, born 2,000 years after his time"?] and thus concludes his present well-meant production; which as it has in view our perilous situation, we extract entire:

"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

To those who revel in the lap of affluence, a subject such as that to which these pages are devoted, may be perhaps unpleasant and irksome;—perhaps it will not be suffered to enter, much less to dwell on their minds;—yet, to these I shall venture to declare the solemn truth, that, without some sacrifices, and considerable ones too, on their parts; without the exertion of many, and very many, individuals among them, this country cannot long retain its independence, much less that exalted station which, as yet, it holds, to the envy and admiration of the world. Nay, apart from all considerations of national glory and security, if we really value the continuance of those private and individual blessings which we enjoy, to a degree at least equal with, if not far surpassing, what ever fell to the lot of any nation, whether antient or modern, these sacrifices will be cheerfully and speedily made, whilst we have *something left to relinquish*;—to preserve those abundant sources of luxury which pervade our happy island; it cannot be too often repeated, we must conduct ourselves in a manner very different to both antients and moderns;—we must determine on reformation in private life;—we must at once forego every other consideration but that of public and general welfare, and we must actively, and not loosely, fulfil the duties assigned us in the gradations of society; or new laws may be enacted, and statute upon statute multiplied in vain:—the progress of corruption will be accelerated,—the blindness of the nation confirmed, and mischief accumulated upon us, until we are swallowed up in that complication of dangers with which we are threatened and surrounded. But we will continue to hope, that a gracious Providence has woven the destiny of this distinguished nation in fairer and brighter colours.

I shall now take my leave of an indulgent public, with one concluding reflection; which, I trust, will be thought neither impertinent

nor unseasonable. I am, and have been, long impressed with a strong and serious conviction, that in the arduous, the vital contest in which we are engaged, it is become indispensably necessary to collect the views of the people to one distinct and immediate object; the destruction of which shall be obviously perceived to affect the dearest interests of every individual in the country, without exception. I am disposed to think, that in giving to the mass of our population *a stake in the country*, similar to what will be created by the general Benefit Fund in contemplation, something of this kind has been discovered: in this there will be something more than mere ideal concern; something that comes more immediately home to the senses, than those speculative excellencies, of which the many is capable of forming but very indistinct conceptions. It will afford a safe deposit for the earnings of industrious labour, and it opens to the lower classes a prospect of comfort under old age and infirmity, to which they can look without degrading reflection, as the fruit of their own independent industry. Furthermore, it will greatly check, and in all probability prevent and put a stop to, what has become but too frequent in our army and navy; viz. *desertion*. And in appropriating a small part of our superfluous wealth and time to provide for the relief of our truly indigent brethren, we shall not only ensure possession and permanence to the remainder, but must assuredly call a blessing down on our exertions; while every heart and every hand in these seabegirted lands, shall be united to repel and punish every attempt, whether of domestic treason or foreign invasion, to rob us of those inestimable advantages which, under a liberal and enlightened establishment in Church and State, we have hitherto been suffered to enjoy. * If the plan submitted in the preceding pages affords a hint towards the attainment of such an object, my studies will not have been misapplied, and I shall rejoice in the animating reflection of having thus contributed my mite to promote the permanent prosperity and happiness of a beloved country.

* "The present period of peril, unexampled in the annals of the whole world, calls for exertions out of the common course, and for the execution of designs applicable to the exigencies of an æra as extraordinary as it is new. The object of inquiry is, whether they are rational, practicable, and necessary? Whether advantages, far exceeding the labour and expence bestowed on them, are not likely to result from their adoption? if the public mind is so impressed, their execution should be immediate: &c."—Vide Colquhoun's Treatise on Indigence, p. 262.

A Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the End of George I.'s Reign; being a Continuation of the Rev. J. Granger's Work: consisting of Characters disposed in different Classes, and adapted to a methodical Catalogue of engraved British Heads; interspersed with a variety of Anecdotes, and Memoirs of a great number of Persons, not to be found in any other Biographical Work. The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. Granger, and the Collections of the Editor, the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S, &c. &c. Richardson, London. 3 Vols. Price £1. 7s. in boards,

To desire an acquaintance with men of eminence is a natural disposition of the human mind: and the more intimate our acquaintance with them can be, the greater is our gratification, and pleasure. But distance prevents our personal knowledge of some, who are our contemporaries; and those who died before our own time, can be known to us only by their remains. Their fame, induces us to wish for a sight of them, and since we cannot obtain that, we substitute the satisfaction to be derived from an inspection of their resemblances; art offers its services, and a skilful likeness impresses us with the idea of wisdom or valour, of magnanimity or penetration.

The features of some men do absolutely impress us with an opinion of their mental powers: and we read in their countenances conspicuously written sagacity or inanity, keenness or dullness. These features the hand of the painter transfers to the canvas, for the contemplation of future generations: the skill of the engraver copies them correctly, and distributes them over the face of the earth In possessing these, though copies, we have all that is possible for us to obtain, and many are gratified by a single exertion of art, and at small expense, while the original is confined to one place, and can be appropriated by one owner only.

That the curious should form collections of these portraits, and take a delight in surveying the representations they contain, follows readily from the premises we have stated. This has been the endeavour of the liberal in all ages, and will continue to be, while science distinguishes a man

from his fellow, and an acquaintance with the polite arts forms one ingredient in the character of a gentleman. There will always be some who study such subjects with all the energy of *virtu*, and devote their time, their talents, their industry and their fortune to these researches. But we take a much broader basis on which to rest the popularity of this study, and connect with it the idea of utility as well as that of pleasure, and of general interest rather than of individual and solitary gratification.

When we look over a collection of portraits, we are naturally led to wish for some acquaintance with the lives of those persons of whom we behold the features. But, it is a labour of great fatigue, as well as extent, to search for memoirs which may satisfy our curiosity. A slight sketch of the events and characters of the parties is better than none; and the rapidity with which one succeeds another gives a kind of magical effect to the *shades* that rise, appear and retire, as we turn over the leaves wherein they are described. This has made Mr. Granger's work pleasant reading. What he gives rather excites than satisfies enquiry: while the anecdotes he introduces and the characters he presents are amusing, and expressive. Every collector of prints, and every proprietor of a library has repeatedly felt his obligations to that writer for compiling those volumes from which he has derived both instruction and pleasure, and we venture to predict, that whoever has experienced the usefulness of Granger, will acknowledge obligation to the present compiler for advancing (and in due time we hope completing) the plan of a biographical history of England, by continuing his labours from the period at which Mr. G's. volumes closed.

Mr. Noble is well known to the public as a zealous antiquary, and a man of research. Labour has no difficulties at which he startles, nor is he deterred by the occurrence of obstacles. He was neither blind to the difficulties attending a due execution of the work, nor ignorant of the embarrassments connected with it. But having received from the proprietors of the late Mr. Granger's manuscripts all the assistance which those compilations could afford, he has used them so far as they were applicable, and has filled up the outline which in many places was all that they presented. They were preparations for a very extensive work; and though Mr. Noble looks up to Mr. Granger as his master, and professes to be fully sensible that he follows him at a distance and *non passibus æquis*, yet we are well persuaded that Mr. N's share in these volumes is very considerable, and that he is intitled to the character of being more than their foster father. It is hardly necessary to describe the arrangement and distribution of a work so well known as Granger's, yet it seems to be merely an act of justice to his memory to notice the classes into which he divided his scheme.

Class I. Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, &c. of the Royal Family.

Class II. Great Officers of State, and of the Household.

Class III. Peers, ranked according to their Precedence, and such Commoners as have Titles of Peerage; namely, Sons of Dukes, &c. and Irish Nobility.

Class IV. Archbishops and Bishops, Dignitaries of the Church, and inferior Clergymen. To this Class are subjoined the Nonconforming Divines, and Priests of the Church of Rome.

Class V. Commoners who have borne great Employments; namely, Secretaries of State, Privy-Counsellors, Ambassadors, and such Members of the House of Commons as do not fall under other Classes.

Class VI. Men of the Robe; including Chancellors, Judges, and all Lawyers.

Class VII. Men of the Sword; all Officers of the Army and Navy.

Class VIII. Sons of Peers without Titles, Baronets, Knights, ordinary Gentlemen, and those who have enjoyed inferior civil Employments.

Class IX. Physicians, Poets, and other ingenious Persons, who have distinguished themselves by their Writings.

Class X. Painters, Artificers, Mechanics, and all of inferior Professions, not included in the other Classes.

Class XI. Ladies, and others, of the Female Sex, according to their Rank, &c.

Class XII. Persons of both Sexes, chiefly of the lowest Order of the People, remarkable from only one Circumstance in their Lives; namely, such as lived to a great Age, deformed Persons, Convicts, &c.

The following particulars have been observed:

1. To admit such foreigners as have been naturalized, or have enjoyed any place of dignity, or office, and also such foreign artists as have met with employment under the British government.

2. To place the persons in that reign, in which they were at the highest pitch of honour or preferment, if statesmen, or peers; or in which they may be supposed to have been in the full vigour of their understanding, if men of letters. But if the painter or engraver has given the date when a portrait was taken, or the age of a person may with any probability be concluded from the representation of him, then to place it in that period in which it resembled him most.

3. If a person has been eminent in several reigns, or in different characters or employments, to place the descriptions of the prints of him in the several reigns and classes, or to refer from one reign and class to another.

4. To mention, after the English heads, at the end of each reign, 1. Such foreign princes as were allied to the royal family. 2. Foreign princes, and others, who have been knights of the garter. 3. Foreign princes, who have visited this kingdom. 4. Ambassadors and envoys who have resided here. 5. Foreigners who have been sojourners at either of our universities. 6. Foreigners, who have been fellows of the Royal Society. 7. Travellers of eminence who have been in England. Lastly, such as do not fall under the above divisions.

It should here be observed, that the biographical part of the work is generally confined to those persons of whom there are engraved portraits; and that this takes in almost all characters of distinction, especially from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revolution.

This order has been retained by Mr. Noble; and we shall give the following as a specimen of the manner in which he has executed his undertaking, his account of an ancestor of the present Duke of Portland.

William Bentinck, earl of Portland; *Bonnart sc.*

William Bentinck, earl of Portland; *S. de Bois p., Houbraken sc.*

William Bentinck, earl of Portland; *S. de Bois p., Williams sc.*

William Bentinck, earl of Portland; *in the Lords Justices.*

Son of Henry Bentinck Kerr van Diepin, attended William III. when prince of Orange, first as page and afterwards as gentleman of his bed-chamber. Never leaving his highness, though at the risk of his life, when William was ill of the small-pox, he ever after was regarded as his peculiar favourite *. He came hither when William espoused the princess Mary. The prince sent him to admonish James II. his father-in-law, of Monmouth's designed attempt against his crown, but probably also to watch a more fortunate period, when he might hasten over to take what he as eagerly desired as the duke. Received coolly, he retired to the Hague, but returned in 1688 with the prince, who being declared king, he rewarded his zeal, and the secrecy and celerity with which he, in three days, collected the transports which conveyed over the troops to accompany him. The king made him groom of the stole, first gentleman of the bedchamber, privy counsellor, created him earl of Portland, viscount Woodstock and Cirencester, elected him a knight of the garter, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general of his forces, sent him to negociate with monsieur Boufflers in the camp, which led to the peace at Ryswick, dispatched him as his ambassador to France, with a splendour which dazzled that magnificent court, and enriched him with grants of the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield and Yale, with other lands in Wales, so that he more than rivalled many of the ancient illustrious peers of the realm.—Prosperity like this is dangerous in the extreme to the possessor, especially when in a foreign country. The English, though so greatly benefitted by the Revolution, never loved William; retired and unsocial, they forgot the king, but viewed his Dutch friends with a dislike which they dared avow. There was no stipulation against giving hereditary honours to foreigners, but the house of commons not only addressed his majesty to forbear passing profuse grants, but they even impeached him for negociating the treaty to partition the Spanish monarchy. From governing a kingdom, Scotland, with an absolute sway, and having the direction of the privy purse, Portland sunk into neglect: for though William supported him against the commons, yet he was not proof against the young, agreeable, generous Albemarle; who was brought to supplant him. He saw his danger when sent to France, but he was obliged to submit to stern necessity. His lordship retired. William's affection revived; on his death-bed he sent for him, but he came when the expiring monarch was speechless; he however pressed his hand to his bosom, expressive of the faithfulness he had experienced from this long tried servant, who had not only attended him at the risk of his own safety, but had preserved him, it was supposed, from assassination. Queen Ann, "intirely English," stripped him of "the post of keeper of Windsor Great Park." He died at Bulstrode, in Buckinghamshire, November 23, 1709, one of the richest subjects in Europe. If he lost William's love, he always retained his esteem. Bentinck wanted Albemarle's amiableness. Macky describes him as "profuse in gardening, birds, and household furniture, but mighty frugal and parsimonious in every thing else; of a very

* The small-pox not rising, a healthy boy was recommended to lie in the same bed with him, which young Bentinck, from personal egard, immediately agreed to do.

lofty mien, and yet not proud; of no deep understanding considering his experience; neither much beloved nor hated by any sort of people, English or Dutch." He was buried in Westminster Abbey. By Ann, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight marshall, sister to Edward earl of Jersey, and maid of honour to Mary II. when Princess of Orange, he had Henry, second earl and first duke of Portland.

When a French gentleman shewed him, in the palace of Louis XIV. that monarch's victories, painted by Le Brun, and asked whether William's were to be seen in his palace, he replied, "The monuments of the king my master's actions are to be seen every where, but in his palace."

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Jonathan Swift, 12mo. *A. Bannerman sc.*

Jonathan Swift, *J. Basine sc.* 1774.

Jonathan Swift, *mez. Markham p. Burford sc.* 1744.

Jonathan Swift, *sitting in a night-gown, holding a pen, fol. C. Jervas p. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

Jonathan Swift, *sitting, holding a book, mez. Markham p. V. Haecken sc.* 1741.

Jonathan Swift, *wh. length, mez. F. Bindon p.* 1739; *A. Miller sc.* 1743.

Jonathan Swift, *oval frame, canonical habit, 12 verses, mez. P. Pelham sc.*

Jonathan Swift, *sitting, "Exegi Monumentum ære perennius," Vertue sc.*

Jonathan Swift, *oval frame, wig, canonical habit, la. fol. Vertue sc.*

Jonathan Swift. 8vo. *Vertue sc.*

Jonathan Swift, *profile prefixed to his "Life," by Lord Orrery,* 12mo. *B. Wilson sc.* 1751. *This is taken from a profile in crayons, by Mr. Barber, which belonged to Dr. Mead, who had also a portrait of Mrs. Barber*, probably his wife.*

Jonathan Swift, descended from an ancient and respectable family, originally of Yorkshire, but more immediately from a branch of it settled near Ross, in the county of Hereford, was born in Dublin, on St. Andrew's day, 1667. The child of indigence; a disgraced student; interdicted in his first attempts as a poet, by the censure of his cousin Dryden, a consummate judge of that art; and dependant for his support on a distant relation, Sir William Temple, how could he have been expected to attain his subsequent eminence; or to assist at the table, suppose it a side-table only, of the councils of the ministry of England; and to be the acknowledged dictator of Ireland. His genius, prying into every recess of society, and of the human heart, was, however, gradually providing a fund for future fame. His original poverty gave him opportunities of knowing men of real wit in civilized life; and it taught him how to save from superfluities. His pedestrian excursions to Leicester, to visit his mother; or in a waggon, and residing in penny lodgings; gave him the knowledge of the worst manners of the lowest part of the community; which made such an impression on his mind, as produced most part of that which disgusts us so much in his writings. Avarice and liberality struggled for pre-eminence in the breast of Swift; but the former, in the end, gained greatly the ascendant. And, though really pious, he could not bear to be thought devout; and dreaded the character of an hypocrite more than that of a libertine. Bold and intrepid, Swift would have stood single, unmoved amidst the crush of worlds, if his stubborn patriotism had demanded it; but his filial piety does him greater honour. As to relationship he despised it; and his cousins were very numerous; but they detested him as TOP OF KIN*, as they constantly called him. He loved England, and wished for preferment, but his "Tale of a Tub" was ever a stumbling-block in his way. Though he did not love Ireland, yet, after he had taken his part, he was her greatest friend and patron. He liked to be about a court, where he was, occasionally, a dupe of the little policies of statesmen, and the petty intrigues of bed-chamber women. His abilities were not sufficiently ripened to derive advantage from William III. who condecended to teach him how to cut asparagus in the Dutch manner. Nor had he discernment sufficient to see the indeterminate state of the tory ministry in Queen Ann's declining days; nor the impropriety of expecting favours from Queen Caroline, when he was applying for them, through her hated rival, Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk. In his friendship he was sincere; to his dependants bountiful, but never kind. Charitable, but with a severity, which his own early poverty and disgrace made an indelible part of his character. In politics he was a moderate whig, in religion a high tory. The great he affected to despise, yet no man ever courted their acquaintance more. As a writer of prose, he is of the first class. As he declined in life, avarice, infirmities corporeal and mental, overcame a Colossus, who, upon occasions, opposed sovereigns, vice-kings, senates; all that dignity, power, wealth, or numbers, could, unitedly, bring against him. We admire, we condemn, we applaud, and pity Swift, who died a lunatic, in October, 1745. Lord

* Mrs. Barber, authoress of a volume of Poems, published under the patronage of Swift, by subscription.

* I had this anecdote from a very rich merchant, who knew several of Swift's relations in Ireland, whither he often went. My informant lived to be near 100; he has not been dead many years.

Orrery, Delany, Sheridan, Hawkesworth, Dr. Johnson, and Mrs. Pilkington*, have given us sufficient details of his life. In his person he was tall and athletic; in his features, severely dignified. He always repelled a laugh, as too light for that dignity which never for a moment forsook him. His voice was sharp, high-toned, and inharmonious, demanding attention. In conversation he was never amiable; and at last so unpleasant, that he drove all but dependants from him. His manners partook of this character: for he studied the austerity of a pedagogue more than the polished ease of the accomplished gentleman†. It is but seldom that I have obtained a whole sentence of *Mr. Granger's*; of Dean Swift he had written a character, which is so well drawn, and so just, that, though it swells this article a little too much, I cannot, without violence to myself, omit it.

"Jonathan Swift was blessed, in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries, with the powers of a creative genius. The more we dwell upon the character and writings of this great man, the more they improve upon us: in whatever light we view him, he still appears to be an original. His wit, his humour, his patriotism, his charity, and even his piety ‡, were of a different cast from those of other men. He had, in his virtues, few equals; and in his talents, no superior. In that of humour, and more especially in irony, he ever was, and probably ever will be, unrivalled. He did the highest honour to his country, by his parts; and was a greater blessing to it, by the vigilance and activity of his public spirit. His style which generally consists of the most naked and simple terms, is strong, clear, and expressive; familiar, without vulgarity or meanness, and beautiful without affectation or ornament. He is sometimes licentious in his satire; and transgresses the bounds of delicacy and purity. He, in the latter part of his life, availed himself of the privilege of his great wit, to trifle: but when, in this instance, we deplore the misapplication of such wonderful abilities; we, at the same time, admire the whims, if not the dotages, of a Swift. He was, perhaps, the only clergyman of his time, who had a thorough knowledge of men and manners. His 'Tale of a Tub,' his 'Gulliver's Travels,' and his 'Drapiers Letters,' are the most considerable of his prose works; and his 'Legion Club,' his 'Cadenus and Vanessa,' and his 'Rhapsody on Poetry,' are at the head of his poetical performances. His writings in general, are regarded as standing models of our language, as well as perpetual monuments of their author's fame.'

It is in this department, that the care, assiduity and information of the editor of a work like the present, is most urgently called for; the examination of anecdotes as to their truth, is not the pleasantest study in the world; and the detection of the fallacy of many, when examined by the tests of date, witnesses, and other necessary verifications, is not a little discouraging to the collector. It will be remarked too, that a character is often determined by these minor occurrences, and that the public and ostensible actions of men, are less to be trusted to, as shewing them truly, than those occasional incidents which display them when taken unawares, and off their guard. In delineation of the characters of the great and the noble, a very important task was undertaken by Mr. Granger, and is continued by Mr. Noble. Few writers have had so much opportunity of exalting or degrading an equal number of conspicuous personages. Without disregarding truth, or even slighting the proper vouchers, a dexterous partizan might contrive to display in the fairest colours the chiefs of his own party, while he obscured the brightest tints in the portraits of his adversaries. A work like the present, is admirably calculated for such an *oblique* manœuvre.

We believe both Mr. G. and Mr. N. to be above such conduct; and that their general impartiality is equal to their professions.—We select a few incidental notices which are taken from various places in these volumes; some from the text, others from the notes, into which Mr. N. has thrown some valuable information, especially concerning persons and events posterior to those on which he is treating.

The following are the *enormous* prices placed as a maximum by the vice chan-

* From these writers, and various other publications, I have been enabled to make a complete pedigree of the dean and his STELLA; but they are far too long for this work.

† It is remarkable, that the family of Swift in Worcestershire, related to the dean, have adopted the word "Deane" for a baptismal name; not from this great character, but in compliment to the regicide, Admiral Deane: one of these Swifts having married one of his daughters and co-heirs.

‡ "The dean was just the reverse of those characters, who have but little piety, and are always overacting their part. See Dr. Delany's anonymous observations upon Lord Orrery's remarks on the life and writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, passim."

cellor, Timothy Halton, on various articles of provisions, when Charles II. visited Oxford in 1681:

Best butter, per lb. 6*d*. second 5*d*. Cheese, best, 2½*d*. per lb. second 2*d*. Eggs, six for 2*d*. Capons, best, a couple, 4*s*. 0*d*. second, 3*s*. 6*d* Couple of fat pullets, 2*s*. Best pig in the market, 2*s*. 6*d*. second, 2*s*. A stone of best beef, being 8lb. averdupois, 2*s*. second, 1*s*. 8*d*. Mutton, per lb. 3½*d*. second best, 3½*d*. best veal, 3*d*. second, 2½*d*. Bacon, 4½*d*. off the flitch; the rib, 6*d*. Candles of wick, 4½*d*. cotton candles of watching, 5*d*. A horse with litter in the stable, day and night, 2*s*. 8*d*. Best oats, 2*s*. 8*d*. Pease, 4*s*. In 1667 wines had this maximum: Canary, Allegant, and Muscadels, 1*s*. 8*d*. Sack and Mallagou, 1*s*. 6*d*. French wines, 9*d*. Rhenish, 1*s*. 2*d*. the quart each. In 1673 they had risen, for the first kind were at 2*s*. Sack and Malagas 1*s*. 10*d*. French 1*s*. and Rhenish 1*s*. 6*d*.

The difference of these prices from those paid at present, will strike every reader "Happy would it be," says Mr. N. "if "the student could now obtain his articles "at the same price; then, no doubt, "thought extravagantly dear."

The following anecdotes of Lord Chief Justice Holt, are sufficiently remarkable for our insertion.

The law and justice were never administered with more effect than when he presided in the King's Bench, and all their terrors sat on his brow.† It happened that a poor old decrepid creature was brought before him as a sinner of great magnitude, "What is her "crime?" "Witchcraft." "How is it "proved?" "She uses a spell." "Let "me see it." A scrap of parchment was handed to him. "How came you by this?" "A young gentleman, my lord, gave it me, "to cure my daughter's ague." "Did it "cure her?" "O yes, my lord, and "many others." "I am glad of it.—Gentlemen of the Jury, when I was young "and thoughtless, and out of money, I, and "some companions as unthinking as myself, "went to this woman's house, then a public "one; we had no money to pay our reckoning, "I hit upon a stratagem to get off scot free. "On seeing her daughter ill, I pretended I "had a spell to cure her; I wrote the classic "line you see, so that if any one is punishable it is me, not the poor woman the "prisoner." She was acquitted by the jury and rewarded by the chief justice.

Under the article of Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, Mr. N. records the proportions of the expences of the trials paid by the seven bishops on occasion of their famous trial, with the valuations of their sees.

The expences of the trials of the prelates were paid by assessments according to the valuation of their episcopates.

	Valuation.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Archbishop paid at 0*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*. for 4000*l*. per annum,		260	16	8
Bishops of St. Asaph	700	45	12	11
Ely	2000	120	8	4
Chichester	770	50	3	8½
Bath and Wells	900	58	8	6½
Peterborough	630	41	2	1½
Bristol	350	22	16	5½
		£609	8	9

The council were Sir Francis Pemberton, M. P. Pollexfen; Sir George Treby, Sir Cresswell Levinz, Mr. Somers, Mr. Redford,

† In the Banbury cause he told the House of Peers, that they ought to respect the law which had made them so great. Presiding over which, he should disregard any of their decisions; he would not even condescend to give them a reason for his conduct. In the same manner he set the Commons at defiance; *they* sent to demand reasons, he gave none:—the Speaker and a select number of the House went in person to the Court of King's Bench, his answer was, "I sit here to administer "justice; if you had the whole House of "Commons in your belly, I should disregard "you; and if you do not immediately retire, "I will commit you, Mr. Speaker, and "those with you. Where there is a right," said he "there is a remedy;" when it was urged that no injury could be done by a returning officer refusing a legal vote, against the sense of the other judges, he directed a satisfaction to be given. Neither his compeers, nor the houses of parliament separately could bend, or even both of them collectively, intimidate him; his invincible courage was equalled only by his incorruptible integrity. Queen Ann was compelled to dissolve the Parliament, that the acrimony between the two Houses might cease. A mob assembling before a trepan-house, in Holborn, the guards were called out: "Suppose," said he, "the "populace will not disperse, what will you "do?" "Fire on them, replied an Officer, "as we have orders." "Have you so! then "take notice, that if one man is killed, and "you are tried before me, I will take care "that every soldier of your party is hanged." Assembling his tipstaves, and a few constables, he went to the mob and explained to them the impropriety of their conduct; at the same time promising that justice should be done against the "crimps," the multitude dispersed.

Mr. Finch, and Sir Robert Sawyer. The two last refused their fees of twenty guineas each. The whole of the lawyers' fees was 240*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Speaking of Dr. Stanhope, our author says,

This learned man was the pleasantest of companions; and his manner of relating anecdotes was unrivalled. When a young man, and chaplain to a regiment, he heard the usual words, "God," "Devil," and "Damn," incessantly used. Instead of these expletives, he rang the changes upon "bottle" and "glass," in the same way, in so ludicrous a manner, that it had more effect upon the Red-Coats than a hundred formal harangues from a black one.*

Mr. N. favours us also with communications on *public personages* of a species different from man: and those readers who have given a place in their collections to the portrait of Hector, Nero, or Pompey, lions who held their court in the Tower, as many of our antient sovereigns had done before them, will not be displeased at finding some mention of these royal animals.

The writer of this article had opulent relations in London, named Martin, who were descended from a family resident at Little-Sutton, in the parish of Sutton-Coldfield. One of them (a most pious man, and very benevolent to all who were in want of his protection or charity) was contemporary with Sir Joseph Martin. Mr. Martin, a relation of his, was appointed to the "Lion Office" in the Tower, in September, 1716; where he is said to have had more skill in rearing lions' whelps than any of the former keepers. The old lioness, the first that visited England, died September 4, 1733: she annually produced a litter of young ones in the Tower, for several years; and one of her whelps lived to an old age. In 1740 there were three lions whelped in the Tower at one birth, which gave occasion to the following lines:

Whilst at such distance from their native lands,
From southern climes and hot Getulia's sands,
The captive lions join in love's embrace,
And propagate with us their tawney race,
We quit the prodigy, before unknown,
And claim the royal species for our own.
In this fair omen let Britannia see,
The pledge of rule, and destin'd victory;
And whilst she meditates her dread alarms,
And farthest India trembles at her arms,
Let her triumphant navies o'er the main,
From sun to sun assert her ancient reign;
And check the Gallic pride, and humble haughty
Spain.

Mr. Martin was succeeded by John Ellis, Esq. in an office, which according to tradition, an Earl of Oxford once did not disdain to fill. We have a grand falconer, an office hereditary in a family of the highest rank; and, inasmuch as a lion is a nobler animal than a dog, it should seem that the keeper of the lions ought to have precedence of the master of the buck hounds; and yet a nobleman now, would hardly think himself honoured by such an appointment.

This John *Ellis*, Esq. was the John *Ellys*, Esq. of political memory, who was attached to Sir Robert Walpole as one of his *protectors*. He was by profession a painter; and a disciple of Sir James Thornhill. While Sir James was painting the saloon of Greenwich Hospital, young Ellys was in attendance upon his master: it growing dark one evening, when the artist wished to finish the subject he was treating, he sent his pupil to purchase candles: the youth not much liking the commission, wrapped Sir James's cloak about him, and imitating the gait of the owner, went with great parade, to the chandler's for the candles, to the no small mortification of the artist, who was accosted, the next day, by a number of gentlemen, offering him such, or any other accommodation, rather than that *he* should be at the trouble of seeking it, himself.

John Ellys succeeded Vanderbank in his house in Great Queen Street; he was Member of Parliament for Orford, where he had property. He was famous for his answer before the H. of Commons, in reply to the question, "How his party came to lose such an election, when they bribed so highly?"——"Because the opposite party bribed *so much* higher than we could afford," said he. He was appointed a commissary to the army: but

* Mr. Granger says, he knew a magistrate who swore twenty oaths in the hearing of a farmer, who was brought before him on some complaint. Hodge marked the number, and told his Worship he would claim the penalty. The distributor of justice alarmed, outwitted him, by going first, and claiming half the penalty as the informer. No crime degrades a man so much as swearing. The practice can never be pleaded as constitutional; it is a vice that may be avoided with ease. Who swears before his sovereign, a judge upon the bench, his patron, or in the presence of ladies? Then why before, and to insult, the Creator?

afterwards obtained the patent place of the Lion Office. While he held this office, an event in natural history occurred, not less deserving of notice and interesting to naturalists, than the whelping of the lioness: an egg was laid by one of the ostriches, confined in that menagerie. It was presented by the son of John Ellys, Charles Ellys, Esq. (a captain in the Royal Navy) to Mr. Parkinson, who placed it in the cage with his female ostrich, where it was sold, at the dispersion of his Museum.

On the subject of the Fleet Marriages Mr. N. informs us, that "the priests of Hymen had their setters to ask people [who were] passing, whether they wanted a clergyman to marry them?" He might have added that they also asked young women, whether they wanted husbands? and that there were always men in waiting, who under various assumed names, were married to *customers*, never seen a second time, whom, if they could not make "honest women," they could render *femmes couvertes:* which very often was the only purpose intended by females whose creditors were somewhat too clamorous. An instance of such malpractice may be seen in Con. Phillips. Surely, whatever evils may have attended the marriage act, the legislature was loudly called on to suppress such dangerous means of enthrallment for youth.

The following narrative is too much to the honour of Marshal Wade to be omitted. By the bye, it is observable that the figure of Time on this general's monument in Westminster Abbey, has *no forelock*, which circumstance is explained, by a fault of this officer, who did not "take Time by the forelock," when employed in Scotland, to suppress the *rising* rebellion of 1745.

Marshal Wade was greatly attached to gaming, and not very nice in the company he gamed with. Once, when at play, he missed a very valuable gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds. Enraged, he swore no man should leave the room until it was found; and insisted upon an immediate search. A gentleman, who sat on his right, dressed as an officer, with clothes much worn, and who, with great humility, had asked and obtained permission, four or five times, to go his shilling with the marshal, with great vehemence declared, upon the honour of a soldier, that he had not the box, nor knew any thing of it, but that he would die rather than be searched: he was willing, however, to retire to the next room, and defend his honour or perish in the attempt. The marshal, who before had his suspicions, was now confirmed in them, and, as the sword was to be referred to, instantly prepared for the attack; but to his confusion, in drawing, he felt the box in a secret pocket. Stung with remorse at having wounded the honour of a soldier, he said, as he hastily left the room: "Sir, I here, with great reason, ask your "pardon; and hope to find it granted, by "your breakfasting with me, and hereafter "ranking me amongst your friends." At breakfast, the Marshal said, "Why, Sir, "could you refuse being searched?" "Be-"cause, marshal, being upon half-pay and "friendless, I am obliged to husband every "penny. I had, that day, little appetite; and "as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor "afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a "fowl, with a manchet, were then wrapped "up in a piece of paper in my pocket: the "idea of these being found there, appeared "ten times more terrible than fighting the "room round." "Enough, my dear boy, "you have said enough! your name. Let "us dine at Sweet's to-morrow; we must "prevent your being subjected again to such "a dilemma." At Sweet's the marshal presented him with a captain's commission, and a purse of guineas to enable him to join the regiment. This exactly explains Wade's character. It does him honour. The poor officer, though evidently fond of fowl, was, it is still more evident, not "chicken-hearted." By such extraordinary *accidents* does merit gain what it otherwise ought to have obtained.

The same story has been told of William Duke of Cumberland: but we believe Mr N. is more correct in fixing it to the marshal. This is not the only story which has been attached to different characters; and sometimes we meet with the same anecdote related of persons who lived at distant periods of time from each other. This is not seldom truly perplexing; because the desire of truth induces us to seek information on such subjects, notwithstanding a conviction that the matter is too frivolous to repay the toil exerted in the enquiry.

Our readers are now able to judge on Mr. N.'s labours. Those who are extremely accurate will find in some instances errors of the pen and of the press: among so many dates, christian names and surnames, some must be mistaken: *J.* Taylor sculpsit, to Mathew Henry, should be I. (Isaac). *S.* Wesley is spoken of as

the "spiritual spouse" of Lady Huntingdon; the author intends *John* Wesley; but the character he describes, rather belongs to George Whitfield. Additions, especially as to character, will be made by many, to their copies of this work; and a second edition so enriched, would be greatly increased in value.

Mr. N. has added to the amusement and consequence of his work, by annexing at the end of each reign, a descriptive statement of the dress, which fashion ordained should prevail, during the course of it. There can be no doubt, but the *present* fashion is the handsomest that ever was adopted! Yet we do not advise the beaux and belles of the day to laugh too heartily at the uncouth attire of their grandmothers, and great grandmothers; we have lived long enough to see what was exploded as *odious*, by one generation, received into favour by its successor; and the closest approximations to antiquated elegance adopted, after the original had long been forgotten, absolutely forgotten! We close our account of Mr. N.'s volume, by expressing our thanks for the service he has rendered to art and the facilities he has afforded to the enquiries of the antiquary. We will venture to say, that however his volumes may not be in all parts perfect, yet they are not trivial; and though they cannot be granted unqualified applause (as, what can?) yet they will be accepted by the considerate with respect and attention. In fact, this is one of those works of which it may be truly said, that to carp at them, is much more easy than to imitate them!

The Danger of reading improper Books. A Sermon, preached in the Rev. John Goode's Meeting, at a Monthly Association of congregational Ministers and Churches in London, October 8, 1807. By the Rev. John Clayton, Jun. London: Black, Parry and Kingsbury.

THE monthly lectures, at one of which this discourse was preached, originated as follows:—A society formed for the purpose of educating pious young men for the work of the ministry, anxious to give greater publicity to the institution, and to invite the divine blessing upon its interests, established a prayer meeting, which was attended by ministers and members of protestant dissenting churches. The subsequent addition of a sermon was intended to be subservient to the same design, and a rule was formed, that all the students should attend. This object seems now to be lost sight of, and I shall consider no mean end as answered by this hint, if it shall be a means of recalling the attention of ministers and people to subjects connected with a gospel ministry, and to the prosperity of the old and useful academy at Homerton.

We infer, that Mr. Clayton in delivering the discourse before us spoke *ex cathedrâ*: and when his remonstrances have answered their purpose, it may not be amiss if he will say as much in favour of some other objects which the dissenters would do well not to lose sight of.

We have already expressed our opinion on the subject of improper books, on occasion of a sermon on a like subject by M. Cellerier of Geneva [Comp. Panorama Vol. I. p. 260]. The happy consequence of that address was, that the city of Geneva, by its leading men, took up the cause of virtue and christianity: and many books of this description were committed to the flames. We heartily wish, if such were extant among Mr. Clayton's auditory, that the same result might follow from his exhortation.

But, as might be expected, the preacher's attention is directed to enforce a warning against such prejudicial publications, as have most influence in the British world of literature, and he reasons, very justly, on the evils which have attended them among ourselves. He proposes to enquire

I. What are those books which may be deemed improper? II. Wherein consists the danger of their perusal? III. What consideration can be adduced to guard you against the injurious practice? A reply to these enquiries, with a few applicatory reflections, will comprize all that I have to advance this morning.

I. In answering the first question, What are those books which may be deemed improper? I shall not occupy the valuable moments of your attention, by a vain enumeration of title pages or tables of contents. It becomes me also to remember, that I am addressing a congregation of professing Christians, who acknowledge and embrace one great standard of faith and practice, the word of God. I set out therefore, with this fundamental maxim: that *all those books are in a greater or less degree improper, which tend to undermine the truth, or to oppose the holiness of Divine Revelation.* To qualify

this position, and to render it perfectly intelligible, I wish you to take these preliminary thoughts.

First. A volume may contain a description of many improper things, and yet not be an improper book. No one here will venture to say the bible is such, though it furnishes us with a detail of horrid crimes, and with exhibitions of flagitious character. Secondly. That may be an improper book for one person, which is not so for another. It would be wrong for an individual who can rescue but little time for reading, to spend it in perusing the objections which have been brought against divine truth, or the works in which plans of vice alone are unfolded; and yet it may be right for a minister or magistrate to read them, the one being publicly "set for the defence of the gospel," and the other being officially employed for the maintenance of justice and order in civil society. Thirdly. Much depends upon the view or design with which a book is perused; and, in fine, those which may be classed among the indifferent, may become improper to us, if they absorb too great a proportion of our time.

With these hints Mr. C. dismisses the primary division of his discourse: we cannot help wishing that he had pursued them further, and had he even thundered with all his rhetoric, against the occasion of such miseries as usually follow on a fondness for bad books, we for our parts, should have applauded him. Speaking of one of the evils attendant on novel readers, he exclaims,

Look at the false estimates which the novel reader forms, of the plain realities of life. Does he witness the sufferings of his fellow-creatures? They are viewed through the medium of romantic idea, or of a sickly sensibility. His feelings are so strangely refined, that he can weep at the eloquent recital of some tragic tale, while the sight of a poor family, pining in sickness and want, is repulsive to his delicate tenderness, and he turns away disgusted, unwilling to offer relief. Is he himself the subject of affliction? Being the creature of impressions, he suffers the deepest wretchedness. The pain he endures is conceived to be "insufferable torture;" a partial loss to be "complete ruin;" the man who has injured him is a "monster in creation," and must be the object of furious resentment. Thus he is the sport of his fallacious ideas and feelings, and unrelieved by the hopes of the gospel, he sinks into the sullenness of misanthropy, or is distracted by the wildness of despair.

I will suppose, however, that persons of this stamp think of entering into connexions in life. The estimates which they have formed of them, from the descriptions of the novelist, expose them to the severest disappointments, and actually unfit them for the ordinary duties of the home economy. Such high expectations of happiness are indulged, as will never be realized in a fallen world. They enter into new relations, but do not find "angels," instead of men and women: if they have children, they are not quite as "innocent as cherubs:" toils and cares, as well as pleasures, frequent the nursery, and the process of education: the brightest domestic joys are often obscured by the glooms of domestic bereavement: social life is found to be a scene of labour, and not merely of rest. O how mortifying must be the feelings, when experience ascertains the sober duties and chequered comforts of the present state, and proves it to be, what to the mass of mankind it really is, not a paradise of delight, but a valley of conflict and of tears.

Surely the following passage is rather the flourish of the orator, than the sober voice of reason. Is it possible that among Mr. C.'s acquaintance any volume such as he describes should be admitted?

Upon entering some houses, I have been struck with the following inconsistency. The heads of them, would not suffer any member of the family to read the nonsense and wickedness, which the vagabond pamphlet-sellers bring to their doors; yet I have seen lying on their table, or sideboard, a volume which they themselves had been reading, calculated to instruct their household in the darkest mysteries of vice. I know many, who would not go to hear a Socinian preach, much less give a guinea to his support, but who habitually read the produce of his pen, and liberally subscribe to the printed propagation of his sentiments. And I will undertake to prove, beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, that some religious professors have, for years, contributed, (by taking in these works) twice as much to the spread of Christ-degrading and soul-ruining opinions, as to the support of their evangelical minister, who labors to instruct them in the "things which make for their peace." A strange paradox this, in their system of morals, which I leave them to reconcile with their own consciences, and in their closets, with God.

We perfectly agree with this writer in wishing for a *complete* castigated edition of the classics: those works which virtuous heathens would have thought *too free*, if introduced among christians, ought to be made to correspond with the greater purity of the christian dispensation.

There are good hints in this sermon: yet an observer who had seen more of the world than Mr. C. has; and who had had

some insight into the "depths of Satan," would have treated this subject with greater feeling and to greater advantage.

It is to Mr. C.'s honour, and to his unspeakable benefit, that the course of his life and education, has kept him aloof from beholding one ten thousandth part of the calamities which have arisen from that overflowing source of evil, the perversion, and pollution of the press.

Mr. C. adds in a note, the works, that he would recommend for a library: we must make allowances for the office he fills, the effect of which appears in his selection. On what principles does he admit the antient dramatic writers with applause, yet wholly exclude the modern?

Struggles through Life; exemplified in the various Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, of Lieut. John Harriott, formerly of Rochford in Essex; now resident Magistrate of the Thames Police. In two volumes 12mo. pp. 722. Price 12s. Longman and Co., 1807.

THIS book is the composition of a man of strong natural good sense; of a brave heart, and active disposition, and undaunted perseverance. He seems to be endued with that rare faculty which distinguishes heroes,—a perfect self-possession, in the midst of peril. He manfully grapples with labour, and subdues it; he boldly faces danger and overcomes it. His education, confessedly was not the most refined; but his work is well put together; the style, if not highly polished, is commendable for its uniformity; and though the sentences be not curiously constructed, they convey the author's ideas in intelligible language. We give him credit for a strict regard to truth; and we doubt not but he describes men and things correctly. He thinks for himself and commonly decides well. He may perhaps be deemed, to a certain degree an egotist; but, how can a man be otherwise, when writing his own life. He is now and then a little jocular; and a pleasant story, agreeably relieves the narrative, and diversifies the scene.—His life has been chequered with abundant variety; he has visited each quarter of the globe, and appears as a sailor, a mercantile man, a soldier, an agriculturist; and even as executing the office of a judge advocate, and in the remote parts of India performing certain functions of a clergyman. At last we view him as one of the magistrates of the Thames-Police of which he was the original projector; and we heartily wish he may spend the evening of his days in honourable tranquillity,—with just that quantity of business which may employ, without fatiguing him; for we are perfectly convinced that inaction would soon be fatal to him. We well know that he discharges the duties of his situation with great respectability; that his judgment is clear, and his heart incorruptible; that he is prompt to punish guilt, but happy to reform and to reclaim; and is always delighted in an opportunity of shewing mercy, when it is compatible with distributive justice.

We shall give a few specimens of the work, and are confident that in so doing we shall gratify our readers.

The book is dedicated to his "affectionate children and grand-children." It commences with a school anecdote or two; which are skreened from censure by the honesty with which they are acknowledged.

He "took his first bias for travelling or going to sea, from reading *Robinson Crusoe*;" and, when little more than thirteen, sailed as a midshipman on board a ship of war.

The chapter intituled "earthquake off Lisbon" is very interesting. This was in the year 1755. By the way, we are much at a loss for *dates* throughout the book.

Earthquake off Lisbon.

Off Lisbon we had a foul wind, blowing hard all night and the next forenoon, when it suddenly dropped to a calm, leaving a heavy cross popling swell.

The people were all at dinner, when a general alarm spread quickly throughout the ship, above and below, occasioned by a violent tremulous motion of the ship, as if likely to shake to pieces. The guns and carriages actually rattled on the decks; and, in our more deliberate thoughts afterwards, we could compare the agitation of the ship to nothing but that of a vessel driven violently by a very strong current, or tide, over a hard gravelly bottom, which she raked all the way.

The consternation in every countenance was stronger than language can describe, for no one could divine the cause, though all expected immediate destruction. A rumbling noise accompanied the agitation, arising gradually but speedily from the bottom upwards. It lasted between two and three minutes,

subsided, and left us as if nothing had happened.

The first thing ordered was to sound the well; all was right there. The next was to try for soundings, but none were found with more than two hundred fathoms. During this, the gunner was called on the quarter-deck and examined as to the powder-magazine, and when any one was last there. He declared that no person whatever had been there that day. The first lieutenant was ordered to go down with the gunner and examine all below, and I was ordered to attend them. We found every thing as it should be.

In the course of this search, the gunner, who was an old man, swore he knew what it was, and affirmed it to be an earthquake. This account, added to his being an Irishman, made us both laugh heartily at him, although our errand was not of a very laughable nature.

In making his report to the captain, the lieutenant told him what the gunner said of its being an earthquake, which created another laugh on deck. However, the old gunner was called aft and directed to explain himself. He said he was on board a merchant-ship, lying at anchor in the port, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; and, from the effect it had on that vessel, he concluded this to have proceeded from a similar cause. There was no denying the justice of this, yet not an officer on board could be persuaded it was probable; and, from arguing upon it, we deemed it impossible, from the immense body and weight of water, more than two hundred fathoms deep, that any thing afloat on the surface could be so violently and strangely affected by the concussion of the earth beneath.

I have noticed the consternation that so strongly and generally affected all on board during the shock; the rumbling noise excepted, all was still as death. But, the instant that orders were given by the captain to sound the well and let the top-sail halyards run, the difference between the British and foreign seamen on board was remarkably conspicuous. The former jumped about as alert as ever, seemingly rejoiced to be recovered from the panic; while the other poor miserable looking dogs of Italians, and other Roman-Catholics, we had shipped up the Mediterranean, were most of them on their knees and some flat on their faces, crossing themselves as true devotees. Many of them were known to have repeatedly committed murder and every species of villainy; which sins, having purchased absolution from, they were hardened and wicked enough to boast of.

I remember one fellow in particular, who acknowledged the commission of seven murders, from all which he had been absolved by his priest. This very scoundrel, and others of the same stamp, as soon as they could open their mouths after the general panic ceased, roared out most lustily to Saint Antony and other saints for help; nor could any thing induce them to move, until the boatswain, out of all patience with the most wicked reprobates we had on board, swore he had a saint would save and cure them sooner than Saint Antony or all the saints in their calendar: this was Saint Rattan, whose aid he and his mates invoked so heartily as to recover them all in a very short time; liberally and literally bestowing crosses for them to carry on their shoulders for some days.

We were far out of sight of land; and, when the wind sprung up again, some hours after we had been so alarmed, it was as foul as before. We therefore steered for the land; and, towards evening of the following day, met a Dutch dogger, the master of which informed us, that, early in the morning, he left the port of Lisbon, where the day before, they experienced a dreadful earthquake, that had done considerable mischief on shore. The particulars he had not heard, being anxious to get away with his vessel, as she was loaded, and the inhabitants too much alarmed to attend to any thing but their own immediate concerns.

On remarking the time when they felt the shock at Lisbon and we felt it at sea, our vain reasonings upon improbabilities and impossibilities were obliged to yield to our old gunner's experience of facts. Wonderful, indeed, must have been the concussion of the earth beneath the immense body of waters, to have caused so powerful an effect on our ship. It served us for much argument, the remainder of our voyage, whether what we experienced ought to be called an earthquake or waterquake; but we were not sufficient philosophers to decide the question.

On a subject so interesting to the philosopher and geologist, Mr. H. should have been much more particular: we should have been glad to have known, his distance and direction from the rock of Lisbon *exactly*: with the *precise* rate at which this commotion travelled.

The next chap. (the 14th) we have a shipwreck most graphically described; and in the 16th we were diverted with "a pleasant frolic at Holland-house."

In chap. 26th the scene India, a humorous story occurs:

Our time passed merrily at Masulipatam, being always invited to the chief's, with whom, if not engaged particularly elsewhere, it was a luxury to sit at a table where the lady-governess did the honours of the house with so much vivacity.

A trifling incident that occurs to memory, which then produced a hearty laugh, may

possibly create a smile now. The lady had prevailed on her husband to send home for an English footman to wait upon her, which, uncommon as it was and not allowed of, his interest had managed, and George made his appearance while I was there. It was a custom in India, at that time, as soon as dinner was removed, for some of the palanquin boes, or carriers, to bring in a large bason and ewer with water, with which they attended behind every chair; when, each person putting his hands at the back, one of the boes poured water on them from the ewer, while the bason was held underneath by others.

George who had noticed this mode for a day or two, willing to shew his attention by waiting himself upon his mistress, took the ewer from the palanquin boe, and was continuing to pour the water on his mistress's hands, notwithstanding the lady had called out to him to desist, by speaking in Moors, and, as she thought, to the Moormen, saying, "Bus, bus, ge;" which signifies, "Enough, enough, you." But George did not understand the Moorish tongue; and, being doubtful whether it was plain English, he continued pouring, but watching a repetition of what his mistress said. The lady likewise, being at that instant engaged in relating something laughable about men wearing whiskers was not very attentive to the water pouring; but, recollecting herself, she turned her face half round, saying, rather smartly, "Bus, bus, ge, I say." On which, poor George, thinking he could not mistake her meaning, very sheepishly put his chin close to her shoulder, whispering, that "he would, with a great deal of pleasure, if his master were not present." I believe no one heard what he said besides the good lady, and she thought it too good a joke to keep to herself; therefore as soon as she could refrain sufficiently from excess of laughter, she explained the whisper to the great entertainment of the whole company, poor George excepted, who was obliged to retreat.

Afterwards our author travelled in India, of which country he saw various parts, and his observations respecting it are entitled to attention and confidence. Here he was wounded; and rendered incapable of further active service: in consequence of which he returned to England.

In chap. 32, we have two medical cases. The Gingee or *Jungle* fever, was in one of them subdued by a plentiful draught of claret: in the other the bloody flux, was relieved by a copious reception of milk, and was cured by a perseverance in a milk diet.

Chap. 51, gives us some sensible hints, well deserving the notice of government, relative to the permanent settling of the *Cape of Good Hope* as an English colony. This place may be termed (says Mr. H.)

The strong centre-link of a great commercial chain, proceeding first from England to the Cape, and uniting there with two others; the one extending to the East Indies, China, &c. and the other to South America, the Pacific Ocean, &c.

To give a speedy increase of strength and value to the Cape, as an English settlement, encouragement should be given to British subjects to go thither and settle, so as to out-number the Dutch inhabitants and thereby give a *British ton* to the customs and manners of the country. To do this effectually and beneficially, I consider the whole territory of the Cape as belonging to Great Britain by right of conquest. The government of Great Britain has therefore a right (within the bounds of justice and equity to prior settlers) to dispose of this territory in such manner as will best answer the most beneficial purposes to the mother-country, generally; and to the inhabitants, in particular, who are already settled there, (as well natives as others,) or who have settled there since the conquest, or who may hereafter settle there.

The government being most equitably entitled to a remuneration for past expences on account of the nation, as well as for the present and future expence of protection, I conceive that some certain *ground rent*, or *land tax*, might be laid upon the whole of the land at present occupied and improved in any way, either by buildings, farming, or any other manner; the said ground charge to be paid annually by the owner of such landed property. *All other lands*, within the territory of the Cape, having no legal owner accountable and capable of paying such a ground-charge, to be at the disposal of government, in the following manner.

Mr. H. offers his plan for accomplishing this purpose, and it does him credit: he concludes by observing that

The *security*, which this settlement would give to our possessions in the East, is obvious; not only from a fleet that might be kept there in time of war, but likewise by making it a *depôt* for troops, &c. that might be speedily sent to any required part of India.

I shall suspend a little farther the thread of my history, and conclude my observations on the Cape of Good Hope, by submitting the following opinion, viz. that there may possibly be one grand agricultural and commercial advantage, derived from British colonies at the Cape, which has not yet been contemplated by any one; a branch of trade, as important as any article of colonial commerce yet known. The latitude and climate of the

Cape-territory are similar to that part of China, where teas are produced, and in all probability, the teas of Chinese growth, which we import thence at an enormous expence, would, with proper cultivation and management, prove highly productive at the Cape. The balance of trade is wholly in favour of the Chinese; a crafty people, who consider this country, and all other European powers that trade with them, as receiving instead of conferring favours. The consumption of this necessary article increasing both in Europe and America, there can be little doubt of its being a permanent article of agriculture and commerce; and it is much in favour of the experiment relative to the growth of tea at the Cape, that it might be made at no considerable expence.

After the author had returned home, he commenced farmer. In chapters 64 and 66, we have a most interesting account of his purchase of an island, on the Essex coast, and enclosing it with a sea-wall:

My residence was on the banks of a navigable river, where I kept a sailing-boat for the amusement of fishing, &c. On these excursions, I had frequently noticed a sunken island, (being covered by the sea at half-tide,) containing between two and three hundred acres of land, which I thought it possible to enclose from the sea. I had sailed and rowed over it; and, when the tide was low, I had walked over it, the soil appearing rich and good.

The gentleman, to whom it belonged, dying, all his estates were directed to be sold; among the rest, this was put up and excited some laughter, no person conceiving that any bidding would be made upon it. To the surprise, however, of all present at the sale of the estates, a few biddings were made and I bought it for 40*l*. I purchased it in the month of May; and, when I mentioned my intention of embanking it round, to shut it in from the sea, and soon after really began to employ men for that purpose, my neighbours considered it so wholly impracticable, that they good-naturedly were divided in opinion respecting the undertaker; one part considering me as a madman, while the other set me down as a fool. Possibly, some might think me both; and, all the circumstances fairly considered, I believe the latter opinion would have been nearest the truth.

My only doubt, at the time, was the strength of my pocket, and I freely confess my own imprudence on that account; such speculative undertakings being best suited to those who have sufficient property to spare, without material injury to their family should not succeed. I had to adventure the larger half of my property, yet I felt so confident of success that I never hesitated.

I sent to the fens in Lincolnshire, and other places, for men suited to the work. I then framed a building that might serve afterwards for a stable, fixed it high enough to prevent the tide from flowing into it, kept a boat to attend, and employed a man to keep a kind of suttling-booth, to supply my workmen with good London porter, &c. and also to afford shelter in bad weather.

In July I made a beginning, and in the December following I had raised a wall, or embankment, of earth, thirty feet thick at its base, battering away at an angle of forty-five degrees to seaward, until it was six feet thick at the top, and eight feet high; the foundation on which I fixed it being more than two feet above the level of the rest of the island. This wall was more than two miles and a half in circumference, and carried over several deep rills or outlets. Thus far we had gone on rapidly and safely: the two ends of the wall were about 140 feet apart, separated by a deep ravine, through which the tide ebbed and flowed, with a current and fall similar to that which passes through the great arch of London-bridge, but stronger. Approaching thus to the most hazardous part of the undertaking, I tried to persuade my two contractors to use some strong timber in the work, which I offered to furnish exclusive of my agreement with them; but they refused, assuring me they could do it better without.

On Christmas-day (the tide suiting best for the purpose) we attacked it with all the force we could set to work. The exertions of manual labour were astonishing; by the measurement of some of the best men's work, no horse could have carted away the earthy loam, within the same time which one man spitted and loaded into a barrow and another man wheeled away. The tide rose, but found the passage stopped: we continued raising the mound; but, for want of the timber I had recommended to stiffen and strengthen it, its own weight operated against it, squeezing the earth out at the foot as fast as it was loaded at the top. The spring-tides began swelling and rising higher every tide; so that, on the sixth, from my turning and shutting the tide out, all this great body of earth was swept away, with scarcely a vestige of it to be seen; and the difficulty ten-fold increased, from the greater distance I had to fetch the other earth.

The contractors, to whom I had let the whole, applied for more money. I had already advanced them considerably more than the agreement, without a word like a refusal: *all* was at stake. I determined most resolutely to advance no more for them to sport away at my risk, although I knew they considered me

as entirely depending on their knowledge, and that I could not do without them. I told them plainly my determination, that I would not advance another shilling until it was completed according to agreement; and that, if they were afraid, I was not, but would conduct it and be my own engineer and manager. Finding I was not to be bent to their measures, and fearful of the event, they ran away, indebted 125*l.* to the men, to whom they had under-let the work.

Mr. H. now undertook the work himself; made his agreement with the operative workmen, and,

By the seventeenth of January, all was ready for another sharp contest with the sea, to determine, by force of arms, who should conquer and keep possession of the disputed property. I took the command myself: my troops were all stationed before day-break, our enemy then retreating in order to advance again with greater force, (the neap-tides being over and the spring-tides commencing).

The morning was cold and frosty: a dram and three cheers was the signal for attack. Knowing the obstinate perseverance of my foe, and that our contest would be long and strong, I repressed the ardour of my troops a little at the onset. Every half hour I suspended the attack; and, from several barrels of strong porter ammunition, which I had provided ready on the spot, and elevated on a small tower made of earth, I issued out half a pint to each man; and to such of them as had not provided better for themselves, my bread, butter, and cheese, were welcome. I served it all out myself, with a cheering kind of language suited to the people; by which, I verily believe what one of my officers (a master-carpenter) for the time said, viz. "That I had more work done for a few barrels of porter, with a little management and address, than many men would have obtained for as many hundred pounds."

Too eager to reap the fruits of my enterprise, I rushed into an unprofitable expense of ploughing the greatest part of the land before it was fit. I thought to have sweetened it the sooner by working and exposing it to the various elements, but I was deceived. If I had left it to its own operations of drying, cracking, and getting rid of the superabundant salts, by a gradual draining from the rain, &c. and been content with a small produce from feeding of sheep for a few years, I should have done much better, without subjecting myself to the humiliating unpleasantness of borrowing money and the provoking inconveniences attending.

March 16, 1790 Mr. H.'s house was consumed by fire; and February 2, 1791, as he observes,

Within eleven months after having my property devoured by the flames, and narrowly escaping with our lives, I was destined to see the remaining *all* of my little hard-earned property swallowed up by the ocean, without a power to help myself; and, while standing with folded arms on the highest part of the embankment of my island, I looked down on the raging watery element swelling itself to a height that had never been known before, and over-topping my walls as if in search of what I had formerly wrested from its dominion, seeking to revenge itself by the destruction of that property the fire could not reach, I too assuredly saw I was a ruined man, but gave no way to despondency.

This was at a time, when the prospect of my rape-seed, mustard-seed, and wheat growing on my island in the January following our calamity by fire, was so very promising, that I would not have sold these expected crops only for less than 600*l.* and I had every reason to expect that each succeeding year would prove better and better. At any rate, it was now sufficient to maintain me in comfort, and I could have boasted, that, humble as I was as an individual, few, beside myself, had created their own estate and so increased the riches of His Majesty's kingdom, as to make thousands and thousands of ears of corn grow where none had grown before. But, alas! how soon were all these flattering prospects overcast!

The second volume is valuable also, for the descriptions it contains of America, and American manners. Mr. H's opinion on the comparative advantage of savage and civilized life, is entitled to peculiar attention; as shewing that the same passions domineer over the human heart, in all stages and states of life. He affirms that, not only have the Anglo-Americans, by their independence, exchanged real good with imaginary evils, for imaginary good with real evils, but that the Indian tribes are every way the worse for the progress of American power and population.

The following anecdote is of importance at the present period.

The Nautilus sloop-of-war arrived at Newport with the French Governor of St. Lucie. I was walking into the town, and met the British consul with Captain Baynton and his first lieutenant: seeing them escorted by Captain Davis, the sheriff, and going towards the court-house. I suspected something amiss and followed, but was not permitted to enter or converse with them. The state-assembly was then sitting: I waited a short time, gained admittance, and understood Captain Baynton had been sent for *on account of some American seamen reported to*

be on board the Nautilus; and it was determined that the captain with his lieutenant, who was on shore at the same time, should be detained until a committee *were sent on board to examine the ship's company, books, &c.* Captain Baynton, after making some ineffectual attempts to get away, was compelled to agree to the committee's going on board, accompanied by the consul, whom as a refugee they treated with contempt.

On their return, Colonel Sherburne informed the house that they found all hands at quarters, with the guns loaded, but were received with great politeness. The ship's company was mustered, the books examined, and every thing complied with, except permitting six men (who called themselves Americans) to come on shore with them without an order from the captain. It was then resolved, that Captain Baynton and his lieutenant should not be allowed to depart, until those six men were safe on shore, discharged, and paid. After some consideration, Captain Baynton sent an order, by which the men were brought on shore; and, about two in the morning, Captain Baynton and his lieutenant were liberated, Mr. Moore, the consul, being bound for the payment of what moneys were due to them.

There are many shrewd observations in these volumes on men and manners, on the state of affairs, and on measures taken, at home, especially those for defence: nor ought we to overlook the handsome behaviour of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to Mr. H. in granting situations to his two sons. Mr. H. gives us a copy of his parental instructions on parting with his children; We shall not hesitate in pronouncing some parts of it good; but it is extremely defective, in omitting those *religious* motives, which would well have become a *Christian* parent. The steadiness which such motives impart to the personal character, is more to be relied on for real enjoyment through life, than all other. Mr H. has seen much of the world: has remarked many things useful to know; has served his country honourably, and has now furnished an amusing, interesting, and we doubt not, an ingenuous, performance. We recommend it to all who are dissatisfied with Great Britain; and especially to those who are misled into the opinion of considering America as the land of promise. The Utopia of fancy, it may be, but surely, according to Mr. H. not of fact, for which besides his own conviction he produces the confessions of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Russell themselves.

Questiones Græcæ; or Questions adapted to the Eton Greek Grammar. By Rev. John Simpson, Baldock Herts. 12mo. pp. 107. Price 3s. For the Author, 1807.

Mr. Simpson justly observes, that considerable impediments are presented to the understanding of a youth, although, before he is advanced to take up his Greek grammar, he has made a considerable approach towards maturity of intellect. This Mr. S. attributes to the Greek language being taught through the medium of the Latin. He has therefore drawn up the present treatise for the use of boys; but, if our judgment does not deceive us, it will be found fully as applicable to the service of no small portion of tutors, as to those whom they instruct. The rules of grammar have at all times somewhat of a dry and stubborn nature inherent in them, and they exercise the memory, even painfully, without that faculty being able at all times to recollect and distinguish truth with promptitude and precision. An orderly series of questions is well adapted to revive what might otherwise have slipped away, and to refresh those traces which are partly worn out. We do not overlook the modesty of Mr. Simpson's pretensions, and we think his work may be found useful, even beyond his assumptions. His notes are valuable as they remind the student of what he has been acquainted with, and save him the trouble of reference.

Mr. S. follows the order of the Eton Greek Grammar, and his work may be viewed in the light of a kind of supplement to it. Whether this demanded an apology from Mr. S., we know not: but we know that whatever initiatory course of elements a student has been most familiar with, *that* will generally be esteemed by him as the best: and perhaps, there is less real difference as to the effect of such instructors than some are inclined to admit. Friends as we are to the extension of knowledge, we are glad to see the ingenious direct their endeavours to that purpose; and we consider the variety of means now offered to the public, as a token for good. While the learned languages, the sciences, and other liberal studies are cultivated, true knowledge will not be banished from among us: nor will our nation lose its reputation for literature.

A Letter to the Right Rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, on the Subject of his Citation of the Writer before the Spiritual Court, on an *unfounded Charge* respecting certain Doctrines contained in his Visitation Discourse, preached before Dr. Gretton, Archdeacon of Essex, At Danbury, July 8th, 1806. By Francis Stone, M. A. F. S. A. Rector of Cold-Norton, Essex. 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. pp. 42. Eaton, London, 1807.

MR. STONE in this letter releases himself from all obedience or duty of conformity to the articles of the church of England, which he had repeatedly signed before he could hold his living, by saying that when he was ordained priest, the bishop asked him no question about those articles, nor did he stipulate for any adherence to them :

As these engagements, my lord, liberate me from all obligations to consider, whether the doctrines advanced in my visitation discourse be agreeable or disagreeable to certain theological positions maintained in " some one," or in " more, of the " thirty-nine articles, I deny their authority over my conscience in points of faith of human invention, or interpretation.—Thus liberated, I have no more concern with them, than with the reveries of the Koran, or with the fables of the Talmud. It is futile, therefore, to accuse me of " revolting from, impugning or depraving" them, as I am justified by these my solemn engagements with my ordaining bishop, to treat them as so many non-entities, as far as respects my instruction " of the people committed to my charge,"—and to be solicitous only to teach them what I am persuaded, or convinced, is " agreeable to the Word of God," or Gospel truth, and that alone.

These *unconditional* scriptural engagements emancipate me, and all my Unitarian Christian brethren, preachers in the church of England, of the order of priest, from the otherwise galling yoke of the articles.—In our instructive discourses to the people we are required only to fulfil these obligations, which expressly enjoin us " to teach nothing but that which " *each individual* " shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scripture," and " to banish and drive away all doctrines," which, in his judgement, are " strange and erroneous, contrary to God's word."....." To teach nothing " as so " required, but that which" *I by myself I, I individually*, " shall be persuaded may be" so " concluded and proved."

We have given Mr. Stone's own words, because we suppose that he speaks not only his own sentiments, but those of his Unitarian brethren, also ; and that they use the same subterfuge to quiet that internal monitor, which, nevertheless, now and then will lift up its head and ask a few uncivil questions. Mr. S., however, does not deny that he signed the articles ; and it is but a fair request that he would explain what was the language of that signature ? Did he not also read them, and declare his " *assent and consent*," *after his induction* ?

We remember that Lord Kenyon ejected a dissenting minister who was chosen by his people in the character of an *Independent*, but adopting *Baptist* principles, yet determined to hold his living. " He is not competent," said his lordship, " to fulfil those offices, and discharge those duties, which his people expected from him, when they chose him to be their pastor. He therefore, is not the man they took him for. He has changed himself, and must go out." Mr. S. will make the application ; he will remember too, that St. Paul's description of a heretic is, one who is " subverted, and sinneth, being condemned, of himself ;" his sentiments do not accord with his conduct : and with what face Mr. S. could appear to join in certain parts of the liturgy or creeds, which he boasts of retaining without alteration, his persuasion being such as it is, exceeds our comprehension. If instead of designating himself " Rector of Cold Norton," he had dated his letter " from the Unitarian establishment, at such a place"—we should have honoured his integrity, as we did that of Mr. Lindsey, whose honest mind feeling the impropriety of *officially* patronizing opinions which he did not *personally* adopt, ceased from being a public teacher in that church, which held those opinions. This man might err, but he was no hypocrite. Mr. S. is not, however, on his defence before us ; nor shall we call him to account at our bar ; we shall even refrain from stating our entire opinion of his conduct ; but, we may safely say, that if he is able to make no better an apology than this under our perusal, he is a subject of our pity, no less than of our blame ; for, if he engaged to teach " according to the scriptures," as his ordaining bishop must have understood him, and as he designed to be understood, by

what authority does he either add to, or diminish from, that standard of mutual reference?—yet this is a part of his crime.

Nevertheless, Mr. S. shall serve as an occasion of reprimand to those who express, what they intend as truth, so very incautiously, that in their language it ceases to be truth. He complains, p. 23, of those who "declare their firm belief, that *Jesus is the self existent Jehovah.*" That may be perfectly true of the Christ, which is not true of the humanity, restrictively: and it is an abuse of terms to apply emphatically to one part of a compeund character, that description, appellation, or designation, which is proper to the other part of that character, and which may be applied to the union of both, by a practice sufficiently familiar, without violating either language or logic. We shall be glad if this hint produces its effect, as it will in cultivated and considerate minds; as to others, they are neither fair standards of orthodox language, nor of correct opinion. Mr. S. was ordained in 1762. He was served with a citation on the part of the bishop of London, April 10, 1807, to answer for the errors professed *ex cathedrâ*, as it were, in his visitation sermon, which was noticed Panorama, Vol. I. p. 255.

A Letter to the Chairman of the East-India Company, on the Danger of Interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India; and on the Views of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as directed to India, By Thomas Twining, late Senior Merchant on the Company's Bengal Establishment. pp. 31. price 1s. 6d. London: Ridgway, 1807.

In the preface to this second edition of his letter, Mr. T. complains of those who imputed his writing "to *party* considerations, to motives of *party* resentment towards certain individuals, and of *party* hostility towards the East-India Company." We shall accept his protest against these imputations. But had those who thus charged him, complained of his want of argument, and his unqualified assumptions, we could not so easily have relieved him from the charge. He shall speak for himself.

I must then, Sir, observe, that my fears of attempts to disturb the religious systems of India, have been especially excited, by my hearing that a Society exists in this country, the "chief" object of which is the "universal" dissemination of the Christian Faith; particularly amongst those nations of the East to whom we possess a safe facility of access, and whose minds and doctrines are known to be most obscured by the darkness of infidelity. Upon this topic, so delicate and solemn, I shall for the present, make but one observation. I shall only observe, that if a society having such objects in view, does exist, and if the leading members of that Society are also leading members of the East India Company; and not only of the East-India Company, but of the Court of Directors; nay, Sir, not only of the Court of Directors, but of the Board of Control; if, I say, these alarming hypotheses are true, then, Sir, are our Possessions in the East already in a situation of most imminent and unprecedented peril; and no less a danger than the threatened extermination of our eastern sovereignty, commands us to step forth, and arrest the progress of such rash and unwarrantable proceedings. . . . . .

The President is Lord Teignmouth, late Governor-General of India, and now a member of the Board of Control: Mr. Grant, at present Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company, and, of course, successor to the chair, next year, is one of the Vice-Presidents. Mr. Thornton, also, the Director, is one of the most distinguished members of the Society. Mr. Thornton's brother is Treasurer to the Society. Certainly, as far as respects Indian Conversion, the Society could not have had more "suitable patronage."

Mr. T. then gives twenty pages of extracts from the Reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Mr. Buchanan's memoir on the propagation of Christianity in India. [He should have added others from Mr. Kerr's report, vide Panorama vol. III p. 341], and exclaims,

Here, Sir, ends the second chapter which Mr. Buchanan has devoted to this subject, and here, Sir, my extracts from this work must terminate, for I really cannot cut open the leaves which contain the sequel of such *sanguinary doctrine*. Again, and again, Sir, I must insist upon the extreme danger to our very existence in India, from the disclosure of such opinions and views to the native inhabitants of that country.

What must the natives of India think, when they shall know, as most assuredly they will, that Mr. Buchanan has been permitted to engage the National Universities of this country, in discussing and determining, the best means of diffusing the Christian religion through India. It is a fact, and, I think, a most improper, and a most alarming fact,

that the Vice Provost of the Company's college at Fort William, has actually bestowed a prize of £500, at each of the Universities, for the best dissertation on the following question: viz. "What are the best means of civilizing the subjects of British India, and of diffusing the light of the Christian religion through the eastern world?"

Now, if Mr. T. had proved that certain regiments of devotees, *vi et armis*, that is to say, with swords and guns, and military weapons, had been levied, no matter by whom, for the purpose of making converts in India, we should have joined him in crying out, "shame! and murder!"—We should have thought the business "sanguinary" indeed; and have vented our execrations accordingly. We abominate force in matters of Religion; it never did any real good to Christianity; it never can do any; and those who adopt it, are no Christians, whatever be their profession.—But, if no such regiments have been raised, nor have any orders been given for raising them; nor, in fact, any other orders by the Court of Directors, except those for indigoes and cottons, as usual, nor by the Board of Controul, then we think Mr. T.'s terrors might have been postponed, till a future day. In our judgment Mr. T. has overshot his mark: he accuses of violence, when his purpose required he should accuse of insidiousness: had he argued that it is best to crush a viper in the egg, that to prevent the operation of that leaven which may *silently* spread its effects, unnoticed and almost unknown, is good policy, we might have considered his inference as valid: but to infer, that because the chairman of the India Company is a member of a certain society, that society designs to raise a rebellion in India, appears to us preposterous. We should rather have concluded that to whatever society the chairman of the India Company belonged, that society by such a circumstance, itself, was safe enough, from designing any injury to India. We think it a very poor compliment to the sagacity of Lord Teignmouth and Mr. Grant, to suppose that they would patronize any measures contrary to the true welfare of India; or that any society under their sanction should even be so much as permitted to suggest such measures.

We purposely refrain from considering the main question, since that will have been determined by the votes at Leadenhall-street, before our publication appears.

An Address to the Chairman of the East India Company, occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter to that Gentleman, &c. By the Rev. John Owen, M. A. Curate of Fulham, and one of the Gratuitous Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 8vo. pp. 27. Price 1s. 6d. Hatchard, London, 1807.

Mr. Twining closed his letter, which we have noticed in the foregoing article, and to which this is an answer, by hoping "that our native subjects in every part of the East will be permitted quietly to follow their own religious prejudices and absurdities, until it shall please the Omnipotent Power of Heaven to lead them into the paths of LIGHT and TRUTH." The hope is worthy of an apostle; for till the paths of light and truth be pointed out, of what use were any interruption of those peoples' quiet? The question at issue, is, whether the means taken by the Bible Society, be such as promise to lead into the paths of light and truth? On this subject we shelter ourselves under the authority of Sir William Jones, who desired that certain parts of scripture, (as the prophecies of Isaiah, with such extracts from the gospels as shewed their fulfilment) should be translated into the language of Hindoostan, and be left to work their effect on the minds of the natives. Time in such a case, he thought, might accomplish much.

In his answer to Mr. Twining, Mr. Owen adopts principles not wholly unallied to those we have stated. He says,

> The society which I undertake to defend, does not answer to the designation under which he accuses it; nor does it belong to that class in which he has placed it. Whatever may be the *end* which the society contemplates, that only can be considered as its object, towards which its *means* are directed, and in which they all converge and terminate. That central, that ultimate point, in the case of the society under consideration, is, as we have seen, Sir,—not "the dissemination of the Christian faith,"—but "*the circulation of the Scriptures.*" In this respect, Sir, the society possesses a characteristic feature, which discriminates it from every voluntary association on an extensive scale for religious purpo-

ses now in existence, and brings the question of its merits or demerits within very narrow and convenient bounds.

It can do but one act for the propagation of Christianity; it can distribute but one Book; and that Book—the *Bible*. It can support no missionaries, erect no churches, endow no schools, disseminate no tracts; it cannot issue even a dissertation to recommend the Bible, nor annex a single note to explain it. Its designation and its object confine it to the circulation of the Scriptures: it can do nothing out of these limits, it can do nothing beyond them.

Speaking of the Indian patronage enjoyed by the society, Mr. O. thus expresses himself,

I believe in my conscience that they have the interest of the institution at heart, and would gladly embrace every opportunity to promote it. But it does so happen, that neither of these gentlemen has, to my knowledge, attended a single committee-meeting of the society during a period of more than three years and a half, that it has existed; though they are severally qualified to do so, but I think, Sir, it must be obvious, that they would never have allowed such a privilege to lie dormant, had they entertained the design insinuated by their accuser, of influencing the society to particular measures, and employing it as an instrument to "disturb the religious systems of India."

He also observes that

His present Majesty's great grandfather, to his immortal honour, patronized the first mission that went among the Hindoos; and if the nerves of your correspondent will allow him to cut open a few more pages of Dr. Buchanan's "Sanguinary" Memoir, he will find copies of two letters from that truly Christian monarch to the primitive missionaries, written in a spirit very different from that which it is the object of Mr. Twining's letter to infuse into the Court of Proprietors. His present Majesty is not less distinguished than was his royal ancestor, by the encouragement which he has given to Religion. It will not, I should think, be very easy to persuade him, that he has endangered his government, either at home or abroad, by admitting, or rather adopting, into his councils, a nobleman whose only fault is that he loves the Scriptures, presides over a society that promotes their circulation, and differs from certain individuals in thinking, that their translation and distribution in the vernacular tongues of India, will strengthen the allegiance, exalt the morals, and improve the happiness of our Hindoo and Mahometan subjects.

We hinted on Mr. Twining's pamphlet, that he had been ill provided with *facts*; and that his apprehensions were both more numerous and more weighty than his arguments. The present writer has not failed to expose this deficiency in a spirited manner. The pamphlet is the production of a capable mind, roused hastily to exertion. The ways of Providence are so intricate, and the present situation of the world is so mysterious, that we know not what to think of any determined means as necessary to accomplish a certain end. Yet if Mr. T. intends we should wait for miracles, we must beg leave to prefer rational proceedings for the present.

Gulliver and Munchausen outdone, by Peter Vandergoose. A Truth to try the Patience of a Stoick. sm. 8vo. pp. 260. Price 4s. 6d. Jordan and Maxwell. London, 1807.

That man undertakes a bold task who attempts to outdo Gulliver; and, indeed, the writer before us appears to have been sensible of this truth, though rather late, and when the knowledge of it was of little advantage to him. It is not every genius that can "exceed the bounds of place and time," or under the guidance of "a muse of fire ascend the very Heaven of invention." Mr. Vandergoose will not be placed by the judicious on the same rank with Swift: his knowledge of nature and of the human mind is more limited, his satire less pungent, and his representations of the ridiculous less provocative of laughter. In point of extravagance however, we shall allow him to rival Munchausen; and if any wish to enjoy a specimen of impossibilities, Mr. Van. may furnish it. Knowing that the work was derived from the pen of a very intelligent foreigner, we were in hopes to have profited by his remarks on our manners and institutions as a people. This the writer intended: but he has depicted the order of our courts of law, and the principles of our criminal justice, without a perfect knowledge of their character. He has brought his hero to trial for a murder, from which he is acquitted under very dubious circumstances; and has contrived that he should be condemned for stealing a game

cock, under circumstances, which most certainly were never submitted to a jury, and terminated fatally. We might remind Mr. Van. that one instance of the game cock law being enforced, was in the case of the famous Turpin, called "the flying Highwayman." He had shot a man, but, that fact though well known, could not be proved, for want of evidence: where, then, was the injustice of delivering society from such a disgrace and detriment by executing strictly the law which he had broken by shooting a game cock? Nevertheless, and to those who delight in extravaganzas, Mr. Peter Vandergoose may prove acceptable and amusing.

Another Word or Two; or, Architectural Hints continued, in Lines to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, addressed to them on the Re-election of Benjamin West, Esq. to the President's chair, 10th December, 1806. By Fabricia Nunnez, Spinster. 8vo. pp. 90. Thomas Payne, London, 1807. Price 3s.

FALSE colours never are favourable to those who display them. The writer of this pamphlet is neither a Spaniard, however Spanish he may think his name, nor a lady, however he may affect the dress of the sex. He has indulged his fancy, no doubt, in assuming the character under which he appears: but though truth *may* be told under a masque, yet it is not generally expected from the wearer of that disguise.

The purpose of this poem is, to congratulate the Royal Academy, on its return to rationality, which it has evinced by re-electing Mr. West into the President's chair. We ought not to expect extraordinary merit in the composition of a trifle, *run up* to serve a transitory purpose.—If the author, like Zeuxis, "paints for eternity," he does not write for eternity. If he had not trusted to his power of embellishing his poem with a series of amusing notes, by way of chitchat on his canter, he would not have bestridden his Pegasus. We perfectly agree with him, that discord is ruinous to the arts, as it is to institutions of every kind; and as his intention is, to banish that accursed spirit from the regions of taste, we shall applaud his principles, and honour his endeavours. He appears, as the panegyrist of Mr. West, an artist in whose works, we have always found much to admire, though we do not profess to be enraptured with all his large pictures, or his portraits. Mr. West has distinguished himself sufficiently, whether the Academy places him in its chair, or not; he is also a gentleman; in manners respectable, and of acknowledged integrity; a man of virtue, and a man of wisdom, too, since he prefers the decorums of private life before the envied dignities of office.

As we expect to be favoured by a friend to our work, with a narrative in which the unhappy result of divisions among the artists, will be strongly marked, we shall do no more on this occasion, than give a *sample* of the Poetry of *Mrs.* Fabricia Nunnez, with an extract or two from *her* notes. Such of our readers as desire further acquaintance with the interior of the Royal Academy, will buy the book; in which they will find remarks not undeserving the attention of the R. A.'s, and also, of other public and popular bodies.

Most worthy Sirs, each Squire and Knight,
Did you not find Fabricia right?
Did not her words, from truth, prevail?
Did not she tell a candid tale?
True as the dial to the sun,
Trace out the way your course would run?
Lifting her voice in Graphic story,
To summon you to former glory.
Back to his place you've sent your choice,
Deserted by your recent voice.
Which found him, on a close inspection,
Not justly fitted for election,
The chair with dignity to fill
In active sway and graphic skill.
No longer blinded by dissentions,
You've stamp'd West's claim of high pretensions:
You've stamp'd! she speaks it with compassion—
What ills arise from heated passion!
From jealousy and baneful strife,
Tormentors dire of Graphic life!
When each, from pride, would rule alone,
Nor raise a brother to the throne.

NOTES.

From jealousy and baneful strife.]—Jealousy seems to be an inherent passion in the Arts, or rather among Artists—the Arts inspire more elevated sentiments. The antient Masters indeed set the example to the moderns;—Giorgione, for instance, was so jealous of Titian's abilities, that he forbade him his house, fearful lest he should have

rivalled him by discovering the new manner which he had adopted; and Michael Angelo was so apprehensive of Raphael's rising fame, that he is reported to have secretly made the design for the celebrated picture of the raising of Lazarus, in Mr. Angerstein's possession, and to have consigned it to the hands of Sebastian del Piombo, who was a superior colorist, in order that Raphael might be lowered in the opinion of the public, and thus triumphed over by this combination of art—an act unworthy of so great a man. Numberless other instances might be produced, and several of an extraordinary nature, where other weapons had been used than the palette and pencil; but these two will suffice to answer the present purpose, and show that this gnawing disorder is an *hereditary evil*; and, being a *family complaint*, must be pitied—poor gentlemen, they cannot help it.

But there is no topic that can be discussed in which there is not a *pour* and a *contre* to be found: and it is but common justice to state, that there are noble instances in art of a different disposition. The great Annibal Carracci united his pencil with various Artists, to embellish their works, not to rival and lower the talents of other masters; generously introducing his figures, from friendly, not sinister motives, and in honour and support of the professional character.

David Teniers and Adrian van de Velde did the same, in innumerable instances; and De Piles mentions, that "Lucas van Leyden, and Albert Durer carried on a friendly correspondence together, and were amateurs of each other's works, *without jealousy*.

When each, from pride, would rule alone.]—Fabricia does not hesitate to say, and facts have confirmed it, by the subsequent conduct of the Academy, that the choice of the ex-President, the preceding year, arose from jealousy among the *portrait painters*, who did not choose Mr. Wyatt as the fittest person to fill the chair, but as a consenting party to *fill up the gap* till they could settle among themselves to whom the presidentship should be next assigned, or to whom it ought to be *regularly* conceded: but

When Greek met Greek, then came the tug of war;

and the struggle for next priority might have endured as long as the siege of Troy, had they not recalled Mr. West, who, like Achilles, withdrew when likely to be deprived of the *fair* fruits of his active services in the common cause. Be it remembered also, that it was when Achilles had retired from the field that the Greeks found his value.

There is not only truth in this representation, but we suppose *Mrs.* Fabrica could easily have identified that particular *portrait painter*, who thought his merit as well deserving of the chair as Mr. West's.

O let my tale this lesson give!
Live but to love, and loving live;
Let me dear gentlemen, implore you
To keep good temper thus before you;
Let me request, at all your meetings,
Kind salutations, gentle greetings:
Let me, sincere, declare to West,
That all things past should sink to rest.
'Tis not in mortals to forget;
That art was ne'er accomplished yet;
Th' impression lasts the more we strive.
Forget we can't, but may forgive:
Then deem her not an idle prater,
Whose words are milk of human nature.

NOTE.

The king has been more than once intruded upon with the disagreements of the Academy, and a high professional character was applied to, by His Majesty, in order to give his opinion respecting their differences*; and Fabricia cannot help fancying, that she sees a grave Attorney General in full robes and expansive wig, seated in the very midst of the muses, languishing, and listening attentively to their grievances with complacent affability;—a subject worthy the pencil of Mr. Gillray, in a good humoured caricature, to grace Fabricia's title page. But it would be a *caricature* on the *arts*, not on the *Attorney General*.

It has been a complaint and a well-founded complaint, that there is an unreasonable attachment shown to old masters at the expense of the living artist. But if the modern artist despise the ancient, and there is unfortunately but too frequent grounds for that remark, the fault in a great measure rests with those who will not consult fine models, and read authorities of admitted perfection; and thus render their works, by that means, more worthy of being placed beside them. Formerly, indeed, it was difficult to procure the sight of fine pictures, and there was some excuse; but the facility with which artists can now contemplate them, will, if proper advantage be taken, prove highly conducive to future benefit.

Mr. Henry Hope first, and the Marquis of Stafford subsequently, set a generous example, in submitting their pictures to inspection, (under proper regulation,) a plan which it is sincerely to be wished other noblemen and gentlemen will follow: and though Mr. Angerstein has not yet laid open his rich stores in the same way, and devoted a peculiar day in each week for their display, the same advantage has been attainable, on a proper application.

Truly honourable, and truly patriotic instances these, of a love for the arts!

* This refers to the well known disputes between the Council and other members of the Academy.

Les Fastes Britanniques, Poëme Historique, formant un Précis de l'Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne, depuis l'Invasion de Jules César, jusqu'à la Rupture des dernières Négociations entre la France et l'Angleterre. *British Records, &c.* Par M. Lenoir, pp. 300, price 12s. Boosey, London. 1807.

To attempt the History of England in verse seems an arduous undertaking; the author however exhibits many good verses to embellish his subject; and that our readers may judge of his spirit and manner we insert the conclusion of his poem, premising that a variety of historical elucidatory notes are interspersed throughout the work. After describing the peace of Amiens, M. Lenoir proceeds:

Le Corse, cependant, gonflé de sa fortune,
Gardoit, à l'Angleterre, une sourde rancune;
Et ne pouvoit songer, sans indignation,
Qu'elle fît, seule, obstacle à son ambition:
D'Acre, les vains assauts, présens à sa mémoire,
Lui montrent Sidney Smith, fier rival de sa gloire,
Lançant, parmi les siens, la flamme et le trépas,
Et le forçant à fuir l'arène des combats.
Ne prenant donc la loi que de sa pétulance,
Il laissoit échapper des traits de malveillance,
Qui, malgré l'apparat de vains déguisemens,
Ne découvroient que trop ses secrets sentimens.
Ses ports, soudain, prenant une hostile attitude,
Ne laissent plus, bientôt, place à l'incertitude;
George, en ses procédés, toujours pleins de candeur,
Explique ses soupçons par son ambassadeur:
Mais, l'arrogant Consul, alors payant d'audace,
Au défaut de griefs, se répand en menace;
Au mépris des nœuds saints de l'hospitalité,
Il soumet aux rigueurs de la captivité,
Les voyageurs Anglois, qui, dans leur imprudence,
Ont, sur ses droits sacrés, fondé leur confiance.
Le Monarque chéri, dans ce pressant danger,
Trouve tous ses sujets prompts à le partager;
Partout, le citoyen, le moins fait aux alarmes,
S'exerce, avec transport, au maniment des armes;
Et renonçant, d'abord, aux douceurs du repos,
Se fait initier aux labeurs des héros.
Mais si telle est l'ardeur du citoyen paisible,
Celle de ses marins, toujours irrésistible,
Oppose, à l'ennemi, son mobile rempart.
De la tienne, surtout, héros de Trafalgar,
Ta patrie, à jamais, chérissant la mémoire,
A nos derniers neveux, fera passer la gloire.
Ceux-ci de son éclat, à leur tour éblouis,
Diront: NELSON MOURUT VENGEUR DE SON PAYS.
Las! même anxiété te ravit la lumière;
Mêmes regrets, O Pitt, sont dus à ta carrière;
De tes nobles travaux, les siècles à venir,
Pour jamais, garderont le juste souvenir:
Consacrant, par la leur, notre reconnoissance,
Ils loueront tes talens, tes vertus, ta constance,
De ton génie actif, la vaste immensité;
Ton zèle pour ton Prince, et ton intégrité.
Des François, cependant, caressant le délire,
Le Corse s'étoit fait un chemin à l'empire.
Mais, abusant toujours d'un bonheur colossal,
Même, au suprême rang, il ne veut plus d'égal.
Dès lors, plus arrogant, il ébranle les trônes;
A son gré, distribue, ou ravit les couronnes;
Selon qu'il lui convient, viole tous les droits;
De Princes sans honneur, il fait d'ignobles rois;
Tour à tour, déployant la ruse et le courage,
Il prépare, à l'Europe, un affreux esclavage.
Des droits des nations, généreux défenseur,
George, seul, faisoit tête à leur fier oppresseur.
Les autres Potentats, réduits à l'impuissance,
Ou lâchement vendus au tyran de la France,
Maintenant transformés en timides vassaux,
Des combats lui laissoient supporter les fardeaux.
Mais, grâce à ses marins, ses flottes orgueilleuses
Teignent, du sang François, les plaines orageuses;
Vont, jusques dans ses ports, braver Napoléon,
Et de mille lauriers ornent leur pavillon.
Ces lauriers, cependant, ensanglantoient la terre;
Et George eût, volontiers, mis un terme à la guerre,
Pour opposer un frein à ses calamités,
S'il eût pu s'assurer sur la foi des traités.
Du moderne Attila, la double politique,
Lui fait encourager cet esprit pacifique;
A George, Souverain de son ressentiment,
Il propose, lui-même, un accommodement;
Mais l'esprit, qui, d'abord, préside aux conférences,
De tout accord prochain détruit les espérances;
Et ce Prince est contraint, nonobstant ses regrets,
De nouveau, dans le sang, à rechercher la paix.
L'alternative est donc la mort, ou l'esclavage!
Ah! ce seroit, Bretons, vous offrir un outrage,
De douter un instant quel sera votre choix.
Oui; votre attachement, pour le meilleur des Rois,
Même, en dépit du sort, vous rendra tout possible.
A moins d'être immortel, on n'est point invincible:
Et l'insolent vainqueur de vingt peuples divers,
Aspire, vainement, à vous donner des fers.
Si jamais, entre vous, la mésintelligence,
N'épuise, en vains discords, vos moyens de défense;
Et si toujours unis, et de cœurs et de bras,
Vous osez affronter un glorieux trépas.
De vos nobles aïeux soutenez la mémoire;
Allez, fils d'Albion, volez à la victoire:
Portez à l'ennemi les plus terribles coups;
Vos femmes, vos enfans n'espèrent plus qu'en vous:
Dût, le sort des combats, vous arracher la vie,
Il est beau de mourir, pour sauver sa patrie.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Dr. William Burney, Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport, intends, in the course of the winter, to publish The Naval Memoirs of Great Britain, extracted from the best Authorities; with occasional Remarks. It is intended to be a similar volume to Thompson's Military Memoirs.

An English gentleman, left in a diplomatic capacity by the commander of the forces at Buenos Ayres, intends giving to the public an historical work, of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America. To assist him in this undertaking, he has had access to libraries in Buenos Ayres, containing documents which have never yet been consulted by those who have hitherto written on the subject; and he has met with no little aid from some liberal and well enlightened clergymen, in possession of manuscripts from the different missionaries employed over the continent. If the author has adequately employed his unusual opportunities, it cannot be doubted but that the intended publication will be the most complete respecting South America which has yet met the public eye.

On the 25th of the current month will be published, with a Letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. the Articles of impeachment exhibited in the late Indictment against the Marquis of Wellesley, by James Paull, Esq.

Dr. William Burney, Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport, is preparing for the press an extensive Course of Mathematical Education for Young Gentlemen intended for the Navy.

Mr. Jones, the author of an approved Greek Grammar, has for some time devoted his attention to the composition of a Greek and English Lexicon, as a desideratum in literature. In order to execute this arduous undertaking, on principles that shall ensure credit to himself and benefit to the public, he has employed considerable time in studying the oriental tongues. Having thus explored the Greek roots where they are most likely to be found, his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses; and he hopes by this method to reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. In the course of the winter he will publish a Dissertation on the Origin and Properties of the Greek Tongue, with Specimens of the Plan pursued in the Construction of his Lexicon. Some learned men have asserted, that the Greek has an intimate connection with the Shanscrit, both in its terms and in its structure; and it will certainly be a matter of much curiosity to ascertain how far the immortal language of Greece bears any resemblance to what the pride of the Brahmins styles "The language of the Gods."

Soon will appear in four handsome volumes 8vo. a new and improved edition, being the sixteenth, of that valuable and standard work, Dr. Prideaux's Old and New Testaments connected in the History of the Jews and neighbouring Nations, to the time of Christ. To which is now, for the first time, added, a full and interesting Life of the Author which contains his own defence and illustrations of certain passages in the Connections. The whole embellished with a new and correct map, and a fine portrait of the author.

Very shortly will be published, to complete the above work, "Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World," connected with his Creation and Fall of Man; with notes, and revised and corrected by Adam Clarke, A. M. embellished with new and correct maps, in four handsome vols. 8vo. uniform with Prideaux's Connections. This work was nearly completed some months ago, but entirely consumed in the fire in Fleet Street in August last, together with Harmer's Observations, enlarged by Adam Clarke A. M. which work was also just completed. That also is now reprinting, and it is hoped the public will encourage these valuable works, on account of the great loss sustained by the editor and publisher by the occurrence before alluded to.

The Strabo of the late Mr. Falconer is nearly ready for publication at Oxford. It forms two volumes in folio, with fine maps.

Mr. James Gartland has in the press a work entitled the Commercial Mirror, comprising a great number of highly interesting and useful subjects.

A new work on the Policy of Great Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade, is expected shortly to appear.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just completed the printing of his third edition of an Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics; which will be published in the course of next month, in two crown octavo volumes. This third edition contains thirteen additional ancient Classical Authors, viz. M. A. Antonius, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orpheus, Photius, and Theophrastus, with biographical notices of some of the most eminent English and foreign editors of the classics: these biographical memoranda are thrown into the notes and relate chiefly to our own editors. The Greek bibles and testaments, as well as the lexicons and grammars, have been considerably enlarged; and of the Authors common to both editions, many errors have been corrected, and omissions supplied, as well as the more recent editions inserted.

A new edition of the Rev. Mr. Millers' Description of the cathedral church of Ely, with some account of the conventual buildings, illustrated by engravings, is in the press, and will soon make its appearance. For an account of this pleasing and modest work, compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 741.

Dr. Richard Race, author of the Domestic Medical Guide, &c. will shortly publish, in one volume royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Medicine, exhibiting a Comprehensive View of the late important Discoveries relating to the Causes, Treatment, and Prevention of the following Subjects, so far as they regard the Health of Man, the well being of Society, and the general Cure of Maladies; viz. Anatomy, Botany, Casualties, Chemistry, Cloathing, Dietetics, Pharmacy, Physic, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Therapeutics, &c. the whole comprising a regular View of the present improved State of Medical Science, (divested of all technical obscurities) adapted equally for the information of domestic life, and the regulation of the conduct of individuals according to their various circumstances and situations, as well as for professional reference.

Mr. Southey is preparing, as part of his Series of Ancient Romances, of which Amadis of Gaul and Palmerin of England have already appeared, an edition of Mort Arthur, with an introduction and notes.

A translation of Meiner's History of the Female Sex, by Mr. Shoberl, will shortly make its appearance in four volumes, small octavo.

Part I. of a New British Encyclopedia, to be completed in the course of the present year, will be published on Monday, Feb. 1, price 10s. 6d. entitled the British Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; comprising an accurate and popular view of the present improved state of human knowledge. By William Nicholson, Author and Proprietor of the Philosophical Journal, and various other chemical, philosophical, and mathematical works.

I. The work will be printed by Whittingham, on fine yellow wove demy paper, in octavo, with double columns, and a beautiful new brevier type, in a superior style.

II. The publication will be completed in twelve monthly parts, commencing on the first of February, 1808, price 10s. 6d. each: the whole forming six large octavo volumes, illustrated by about two hundred elegant engravings by Lowry and Scott.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads, edited by Mr. Pindlay, are now ready for publication, in two volumes octavo. The greater number of these ancient poems have never before been published. Prefixed are some Remarks on the early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland.

Mr. Hervey Morris has in a state of great forwardness for the press, a Historical and Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, which will make two large volumes in quarto, and will be illustrated by maps and plates. This work will contain the history of cities, towns, manors, castles, and monasteries; of sieges and battles; biographical sketches, and an account of the natural and artificial curiosities of Ireland.

The History of the House of Stuart, by the late Charles James Fox, in the unfinished state in which he left it, will shortly be published; also his interesting and extensive Correspondence with the most distinguished Characters of the present Reign.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is now preparing for the press, and will be shortly published. It will comprehend the whole of the period from the departure of General Beresford from the Cape of Good Hope, to the final evacuation of South America by the British forces; and will include accounts of the civil and political state of the country; the nature of the soil, trade, and produce; the manners, customs, and character of the people; illustrated with maps, plates, &c. together with sketches of the costume of the inhabitants. The whole drawn up on the spot, and derived, with considerable labour and expense, from original documents, and from various sources of information, hitherto deemed inaccessible to strangers, by Philip Keating Roche, Esq. Captain in His Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Major of Brigade to the Forces.

Mr. W. Savage will publish, in the course of the present month, a small volume of Descriptive Poetry, selected from the best modern authors, and principally having reference to subjects in natural history.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem, entitled. "Marmion, or Flodden Field," is printing, and is in considerable forwardness.

Mr. Parkinson, of Hoxton, has nearly ready for publication, the second volume of his elaborate, scientific, valuable and interesting work, on the Organic Remains of a former World.

Mr. Frend's Evening Amusements for the year 1808, make their appearance this month, in pursuance of his general plan. Mr. Frend gives the appearances in the heavens, for every hour of the night, by which any object that strikes an observer, may, by consulting t is volume, be known. The subjects discussed by way of exciting the attention of young people, and teaching them to form true notions of the Planetary System, are, for this year, the motion of the planets in their orbits, and the paths of comets, to which latter, the appearance of the comets, this year gave rise.

Proposals have been published, for printing by subscription, a translation of the Georgics of Hesiod, in his "Works and Days;" and other Poetical Compositions, by the late Rev. J. Walker, one of the Minor Canons of Norwich Cathedral, and formerly of Magdalen college, Oxford.

A gentleman, who resided some years in the West-Indies, has just put to press an Account of the Island of Jamacia and its Inhabitants, principally drawn up from personal knowledge and observation.

On the first of March, 1808, will be published, in quarto, to be continued monthly, Part I. price 10s. 6d. of a general Collection of Voyages and Travels: forming a complete history of the origin and progress of discovery, by sea and land, from the earliest ages to the present time, preceded by an historical introduction, and critical catalogue of books of voyages and travels, and illustrated with a number of engravings. By John Pinkerton, author of modern geography, &c.

This work will be printed in demy quarto, and it is expected will be completed in ten or twelve volumes.—A part, or quarter of a volume, price 10s. 6d. will be published on the first day of every month.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE AT HERTFORD.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 114, 1081.]

On Friday, 18th December, the examination of the students of this institution concluded; on which occasion, the Honourable Committee of the College of East India Directors attended for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the most meritorious and deserving students.—The ceremony commenced by an address from the principal, Dr. Henley, who represented the great progress made by the students in general, in the different branches of their studies and their exemplary conduct in the past year, and on finishing his speech, delivered to the deputy chairman, Charles Grant, Esq, (who presided in the absence, occasioned by indisposition, of his honourable colleague, Edward Parry, Esq.) a list of the students, recommended by the principal and professors as deserving of prizes, which were accordingly awarded by the committee and presented by the deputy chairman as follows, viz:

Certificates of superior Merit.

Mr. Mackenzie,*...for the greatest proficiency in Mathematics.
Ditto. .....Political Economy, History and Law.
Mr. Sotheby*.....Persian.

Gold Medals.

Mr. Mackenzie,.....for Classical Learning.
Mr. Fraser,.....Classics, Law, and other departments.
Mr. Molony,.....Mathematics.
Ditto.....Political Economy, History and Law.
Mr. Heath,.....Sanscrit.

Prizes of Books,

Were awarded to the undermentioned students standing at the heads of their respective classes, viz:

Mr. Belli,.....Bengallee.
Bayley, ...Persian.
Lewin,.....Classics.
Farish,.....Persian.
Brooke,..... ..Bengallee and Classics.
Stokes.....Persian and Classics.
Prinsep.....Mathematics.
Anderson, jun. Bengallee.
Ditto.....Persian.

After the prizes were awarded and presented as above-mentioned, the Deputy Chairman, made a very suitable and impressive address to the students, in which he highly extolled their several merits; he also complimented the principal and professors for the labour they had bestowed and the talents they had displayed in the instructions of the students.—The Honourable Deputy concluded a speech, admirably adapted to the occasion, with earnestly recommending the students to continue the same good conduct and persevere in the same industrious search after knowledge, as had procured them the unanimous approbation of their superiors.

Specimens of the acquirements of a considerable majority of the students in the Persian, Sanscrit and Bengallee languages, both written and oral, were produced to the Committee, who signified their very great satisfaction, at the extraordinarily rapid progress made by the students in questions in these branches of oriental learning.

We cannot close this article without expressing our pleasure at witnessing such an instance of what may be obtained by industry well applied, and talents well directed, as on this occasion. It must have been highly gratifying to the original proposer of this promising establishment, and it leaves no room to doubt, but what the students who now quit it, as it's *first fruits*, to proceed to India, and there enter upon their respective stations, will acquit themselves well in the discharge of the several duties, they may be called on to fulfil, in active life. They will continue to merit the encomiums they are now so justly entitled to, and realize, to the advantage of the company, to their own honor, and to the happiness of those over whom they may be placed in India, the benefits, so sanguinely predicted to arise from the Institution of the East-India College.

* These gentlemen having gained the Gold Medals at the last examination, for their superior attainments in the same departments; were precluded from again receiving a similar reward of merit, on the present occasion.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———*Homo sum,*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

SCHOOLS FOR EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

When we gave our opinion in favour of the intention of Mr. Whitbread's Bill for the better Education of the Poor, we thought it but consistent that a knowledge of what was already done in this behalf should be obtained and promulgated. This we are happy to see is put into a train, by circular letters issued under episcopal direction. We subjoin those addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of London. The Right Reverend Prelate who so worthily exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over this immense metropolis, and its adjacencies, could not have taken a more interesting and proper introductory step. We confess, however, that in our judgment a more complete return might have been procured, with little, if any, further trouble, had it included schools of every kind, under their separate distinctions. We believe, Mr. Beckwith could have given information of schools intended by their founders to communicate instruction *gratis*, or nearly *gratis*, in which no instruction is communicated: and a very considerable advantage might have arisen from the examination of the principles on which these schools are established: since, as the variety is almost infinite, somewhat approaching toward a model of what is most desirable, might have been found among them. Nor would much trouble have attended a proper report on the boarding schools, and day schools, with an estimation of their average number of scholars. The RISING GENERATION is of so much importance at all times, and never more than at the present time, that every information connected with its welfare deserves the attention of the statesman, and the moralist; we add, of the Christian, also; and Christian ministers cannot be more in the way of their duty, than when they are watching over the moral interest of youth, which most surely is closely connected with seminaries as well as with systems of education.

Circular Letter from the Archdeacon of Middlesex, to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry.

Twickenham Meadows, Dec. 5, 1807.

Rev. Sir,—The Bishop of London having signified to me his desire to have a return made to him of all the schools, for the instruction of the children of the poor, in every parish within my archdeaconry, with the numbers in each school; I trouble you with this, to request that you will have the goodness to inform me what number of such schools you have in your parish, whether charity schools, day schools, sunday schools, schools of industry, or any other sort of schools for the education of the poor; and also the number of poor children educated in each school.—This return I shall be obliged to you to enter on the other side; and send by the post, as early as you conveniently can, to, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant, G. O. CAMBRIDGE.

Second Circular Letter from the Archdeacon of Middlesex, to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry.

Twickenham Meadows, Dec. 15, 1807.

Rev. Sir,—In addition to the account of the charity schools in your parish, which I have already received, I must request you to send me a further return of all the day schools, and the numbers they are supposed to contain, as far as such information can be collected, where the children of the mechanics and labouring poor, of whatever sect or denomination, receive instruction at the expence of their friends.—I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant, G. O. CAMBRIDGE.

We have the satisfaction of adding, that several returns have already been made; and it appears that one village alone can boast of having no less than 600 children of the lowest class under instruction in the art of reading, at the small price of three half pence or twopence per week. We allude to Isleworth, and when we reflect on the number of superior schools established in that place, any fears entertained on the education of the rising generation in this instance may, at least, be at rest.

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WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGY.

Nov. 13, a general meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Hereford was held at the Mitre coffee-house; present, the Lord Bishop, the Chancellor, the Custos, Rev. Drs. Morgan, Cope, and Yate, and many others. Dr. Cope, treasurer of the Clerical Charity, in the chair. The Diocesan, remarking on the decreased value of money since the commencement of that institution, the serious advance in the price of all necessaries of life, and the consequent pressure on the objects of the charity, proposed that the original rule for restricting subscriptions to a limited sum, however wise at the time, should be *rescinded*; and that the clergy and laity should be at liberty to subscribe, in future, to the extent of their benevolent wishes: this plan was unanimously adopted. His lordship then set a laudable example, by doubling his own subscription; which was followed by the gentlemen present, and we trust will have an influence on all their absent brethren. Dr. Cope yielded to the united wishes of the diocese, in continuing his able and zealous superintendence of the charity. Strong letters of admonition were directed to be written, in the name of the Board, to all arrearists.

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BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

After a very appropriate discourse, on Sunday the 22d Nov., a collection was made in the parish church of Clapham, for the relief of our unfortunate countrymen who have been detained, and are prisoners of war in France. The sum of £87. 19s. 9d. was collected.

We are happy to find that their sufferings have engaged the attention of government; we understand that £8000 have lately been sent over for their relief.

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SOCIETY OF UNIVERSAL GOOD-WILL, AT NORWICH.

At the annual meeting of this society, lately held, J. C. Hampp, Esq. President, Robt. Partridge, Esq. Vice President, it appeared by the accounts, that 202 persons, besides the weekly pensioners, were relieved this year, making a total of 2420 since the establishment of the institution. The number of objects which received the benefit of the society this year, far exceeds any preceding one, among whom were many soldiers' and sailors' wives and children in distress, (whose husbands and fathers had been sent on foreign service) who were thereby enabled to return to their several homes.

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SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.

Nov. 30, St. Andrew's Day, the friends and contributors to the Scottish Hospital and Corporation dined at the London Tavern. In the absence of the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Huntley was chairman. The meeting was unusually numerous, and among others were present Lords Hawkesbury, Mulgrave, Ready, Mr. R. Dundas, Mr. G. Rose, and many other gentlemen of rank.—The subscriptions for the charitable purposes of the society were very liberal; and, if we may judge from the number of those who have received relief from the funds of the institution, during the last year, the contributions must be well bestowed. In the last year, 1256 pensioners received occasional relief: and 185 poor persons, destitute of employment, have been enabled to return to their relations and friends in Scotland.

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SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

Earl Fitzwilliam has presented the Society of St. Patrick, in Liverpool, with a generous donation of 2000l. The liberal manner in which the bankers, merchants, and others, have stepped forward to protect this infant Institution, does them the greatest honour, and gives every promise of the growing prosperity of an establishment, which we have no doubt, will be found in its results to be a great national blessing.

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DENBIGH DISPENSARY, WALES.

It gives us pleasure to find that while some of our great men are promoting the miseries of mankind, by boxing and other brutal exercises and diversions, our neighbours of the principality are worthily employed in the great work of benevolence.—A meeting has been held at Denbigh, for the purpose of erecting a dispensary in that town, for the laudable purpose of alleviating the afflictions of the poor and indigent in that neighbourhood. Dr. Cumming, and the other medical gentlemen there, with a liberality becoming great and generous minds, have offered their assistance *gratis*, and we have no doubt, from the respectability of the gentlemen who patronise the plan, and the spirit with which it is likely to be supported, that it will be a lasting monument of fame to its founders, and a comfort and honour to the country.

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DANISH AND NORWEGIAN MASTERS AND MATES OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

At a meeting of Merchants trading to Denmark and Norway, held at the Bank Coffee House, Cornhill, Dec. 4. 1807, G. Wolff, Esq in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that a public subscription be opened towards their additional relief, to enable them to obtain many of the necessaries of life, of which they must inevitably be deprived, during the present inclement season, being cut off from all communication with their own country; and that in this appeal to the generosity of the British nation, in behalf of these unfortunate captives, all party views are disclaimed by this meeting, which is solely actuated by motives of humanity and benevolence.—That this meeting has heard, with the greatest satisfaction, of the kind and humane treatment experienced by several masters of British vessels, detained at the port of Dram, in Norway, where they have been received into the houses of the merchants, and boarded and lodged free of expence.

A committee was appointed and upwards of £2000 have already been subscribed.—Subscriptions are taken in by the bankers.

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Tuesday, Dec. 1, a new after piece was brought out at this theatre, entitled *The Blind Boy*. It is a grand historical melo-drama, of an interesting nature, abounding with excellent music composed by Mr. Davy. It is aided by pantomime effect, and fine scenery; and, what is a little extraordinary now-a-days the incidents are brought about in the simplest manner, not once wounding probability; except in the guard scene, which requires some trifling alteration, as it is hardly credible

that Kalig and Oberto should so loudly talk of their projects before the guards, (particularly after the former had described them as spies) unless like Puff's Tilbury guards, "they were fast as watchmen." Ordering them to retire to the outer door after the procession had passed, would entirely remove the objection. The performers were very attentive to their respective parts, and the piece was *really* received with great applause.

Previous to the *Blind Boy* the *Provoked Husband* was performed. Lady Townly was, languishingly, represented as it is called, by Miss Brunton, who presented a piece of insipidity from beginning to end, without emitting one spark to shew the dignified manners of a lady of quality. How different from the original! which Cibber thus describes; "the qualities she had acquired, were the *genteel* and *elegant*; the one, in her air, and the other in her dress, never had her equal on the stage; and the ornaments she herself provided seemed in all respects the paraphernalia of a *woman of quality!!!*"—The fine lady and the perfect gentleman seem now to be banished from our stage.—Kemble's Lord Townly and Murray's Manly were the best performed parts in the piece. The low comedians were low indeed, swearing and taking unwarrantable liberties with their author, and substituting mummery and gross buffoonery for nature and simplicity. "But we must not wonder," as Cibber says, "that the *poor* actors are sometimes forced to trade in *trash* for a livelihood."

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Since the above was written we understand that Miss B. has retired from the stage to render happy one of the peers of the realm, and a *University* paper remarks "that the choice the noble lord has made has evinced his JUDGEMENT, *taste* and *sensibility*"!!!—However inclined we may be to compliment the lady on her good fortune, yet we must frankly acknowledge, that (owing to our old fashioned education) we never looked on the stage as a fit place for the creation of *peeresses!* Those loud trumpeters of fame, the diurnal prints, have puffed off this circumstance as if the nation had gained some great advantage. Our readers will forgive us, if, differing from them, we quote the words of a manager, author, senator, and eke a patriot bold, who has more than once talked humourously of the *dignity* of the country:

'Pshaw!
Is this a time for maudling tenderness,
And Cupid's baby woes;—while England's fate,
Like a clipp'd guinea, trembles in the scale,
And haughty *Bony*, in despight of peace,
With hostile hand hath struck at England's pow'r.

We have always coincided with our great lexicographer Johnson—"NOBILITY; antiquity of family joined with splendour."—Mercy on us! what an effect it would have on morality, and virtue, and dignity and NOBILITY, if a posse of the play-*actors* were called up to the House of Peers!—His Majesty might for instance [though, God bless him, he knows better!] create an acting manager of one of our theatres-royal, or a Pierrot, or even the gentleman who enacts Mother Goose,* a baron of the realm.—Yes, gentle reader, this might be done, for it was acknowledged in the case of Lord G. Germaine that His Majesty had the power of creating his chimney-sweeper a peer, though it was also allowed that remonstrances might be made against such creation.—But to be serious, where would be *judgement*, *taste*, and *sensibility?* Would it not be nearer the truth to turn to our lexicographer again, and look for the word *Degradation?*

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DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Wednesday, Dec. 16, "a *new* tragedy called *Faulkener*, with scenes, dresses, and decorations," as the bills expressed it, was performed at this theatre, of which the following are the dramatis personæ:

Faulkener, an English Officer	Mr. Elliston.
Stanley, his friend, an English Officer also	Mr. H. Siddons.
Count Orsini, an Italian nobleman	Mr. Powell.
Benedetto, a bravo	Mr. Palmer.
Countess Orsini, first the wife of an English Officer killed at the battle of Worcester, then mistress to Charles II, and afterwards wife to Count Orsini	Mrs. Powell.
Lauretta, a cast off mistress of Count Orsini	Mrs. H. Siddons.

The scene lies at Florence, and the story consists of a young man *(Faulkener)* rambling in quest of his mother, who on the death of his father had kindly condescended to live as a prostitute with Charles II, but who afterwards retiring from the embraces of the monarch, was admired by a Count Orsini of Florence, who ignorant of her intrigues, married her, and made her an *honest* woman again. Faulkener is conducted to Florence, by Signor Benedetto, a kind of bravo, or, in plain English, the bully of a Signora Lauretta, who having been once the *chère amie* of Count Orsini, and being cast off to make way for his new wife, is determined to be revenged, and in the true stile of

* For they are really excellent *in their situation*, and might be of use in composing a Court of Ease to my Lord Chamberlain, or the Master of the Revels.

a female Zanga, devises and pursues, in conjunction with her tool Benedetto, every plan she can think of for that purpose, and to render miserable Faulkener, the Count and the Countess. Her acrimony is active, till her bravo is "honourably murdered" as the author says, for telling Faulkener the history of his mother's adventures with the King, and of her portrait being still in the palace as one of his mistresses. Faulkener is committed to prison for the murder. His friend Stanley waits upon Orsini to get him pardoned, when a quarrel ensues on Stanley's relating the story of the Countess's life to her husband, and the Count is killed in his own house, by Colonel Stanley, because he would not (like Faulkener) believe the baseness of his wife's character, nor credit the assertion that she wanted to get him out of the world, by any means, as Lauretta had persuaded him; the Countess Orsini having upon all occasions refused to acknowledge Faulkener as her son, although she had several interviews with him in which she might have given that satisfation. His trial at length commences, rather ludicrously we must confess in the manner—she arrives, and informing the burlesque judges of his birth, parentage, and education, and producing a letter against poor Signor Benedetto and Lauretta, they acqnit him. Returning home and seeing the dead body of her husband, she acknowledges her errors, and is left to repentance, whilst the intriguing Lauretta is severely punished in the death of Orsini, on whom all her schemes of vengeance had fallen instead of her rival the Countess.

This is a most lamentable tragedy with a merry interlude, for there is a masquerade, and dancing and music forsooth, and if our memory is right, the musicians gave us, *andante vivace*,

Je suis sorti de mon pays pourjouir de ma guitarre,

which, to say the truth, we thought the best thing in this *new* tragedy—although the audience, not being like us in a dancing humour, most unmercifully disapproved of it.

Our readers will perceive the plot is made up from the intrigues of two heroines who are at best but ladies of easy virtue, and who ought not to be exhibited in the manner here presented in any production that professes morality and virtue. If we are told that the principal circumstances of the piece though improbable really did happen, we answer that events of depravity happen every six weeks at the Old Bailey which, like this, would cut a sorry figure, if dramatized at our national theatres.

There is a too frequent calling on the name of the divinity. The audience highly disapproved of making *English* Officers such adepts at assassination; a wag near us said the author had not only forgot his own country, but *Italy* also. However the Countess Orsini is certainly in character, if Shakespeare may be believed, for during the four first acts, she, instead of acknowledging her son,

Does, like a whore, unpack her heart with words,
And falls a cursing like a very drab,
A scullion.—Fie upon't!—Foh!

This disgusting history of *two* prostitutes we suppose is meant as a sequel to Mr. Monk Lewis's marvellous history of *one*, exhibited last season under the title of "Adelgitha, or fruits of a *single* error." If the managers go on in this ratio the stage may be made a register *pour les filles de joie*.

The plot is said by the prologue to be taken from Daniel Defoe, and the author is reported to be Mr. Godwin, who has figured in the republic of literature,

As *Novelist*, Historian, Poet, Pamphleteer,

one of which titles he may still retain from the present piece, although we do not think Poetry (we mean dramatic Poetry) will be it.

Justice to the audience obliges us to mention that it met with much disapprobation; and justice to the managers (for we love impartiality) enables us to add their notice to the public the next morning, viz. "that it was received with unbounded applause from all parts of the theatre!!!" Notwithstanding their fiat, it has already visited

The silent cell,
Where great King Arthur and his heroes dwell!

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WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

Dec. 9, the young gentlemen of this school performed Terence's Comedy of Eunuchus, the characters of which were thus supported:

Phædria	Mr. Bull.
Parmeno	Mr. Law.
Thais	Mr. Vernon.
Gnatho	Mr. Richards.
Chœrea	Mr. Salter.
Thrasp	Mr. Pechell.
Pythias	Mr. Randolph.
Chremes	Mr. Griffith.
Dorias	Mr. Mure.
Dorus	Mr. Lifford.
Sanga	Mr. Townsend.
Sophrona	Mr. Fynes.
Laches	Mr. Sandilands.

The prologue was recited with correct emphasis, and great classical purity, by Mr. Glynn, the captain of the College: it was an elegant and impressive memorial of their revered preceptor, the late Archbishop of York. The epilogue was spoken by Thais, Pythias, Gnatho, and Dorus, and was loudly applauded.—It was, as is customary, merry, and sent away the audience in good humour. The piece was got up in excellent style.

THE HINDOO CITY, DHUBOY.

The following description of the once celebrated Hindoo city, Dhuboy, situated to the northward of Baroach, is entirely new to the European world: we have reason to believe that there are in India many cities, now fallen from their original splendour, or even in ruins, which formerly boasted of their illustrious residents, and their own magnificence. They deserve the attention of the curious, as marking the manners of a part of mankind: and even the histories of their foundations are not without interest, as they manifest the mode of narration adopted by the natives; and their traditionary variations from simple truth.

DHUBOY, is an Hindoo city, that can boast of the most valuable remains of very remote antiquity. The fortifications which surround it are nearly three miles in circumference; and the ancient parts, that yet remain, are constructed in an elegant, and costly manner, being formed entirely of a beautiful hewn stone, having a covered piazza, supported by pillars and pilasters that are formed of triangular stones, and are adorned by very curious sculpture.

The four principal entrances, or gates of the city, are yet more magnificently decorated, and exhibit a more expensive, and valuable species of workmanship, particularly that which opens towards the east; this is called, by way of eminence, the gate of diamonds.

Many lacks of rupees were expended upon the decorations of this gate alone, and so great is the profusion of carved work and fine basso-relievos, and for the Indian style of sculpture, they are so admirably executed, that the most superficial and idle spectator must, of necessity, be forcibly struck by its magnificent appearance.

Near the centre of this justly celebrated city, a spacious tank of the purest water expands its broad and placid surface, which is adorned by several small but beautiful islands, bearing groves of trees that are clothed by an eternal verdure.

This artificial tank is surrounded, for the greatest part, by flights of marble steps, which descend to the very bottom of the water. It was originally made for a reservoir of water, for the use of the inhabitants, and was formed at a vast expense. Notwithstanding it adorns the centre of a large city, and that containing many very considerable manufactures, the banks are ornamented by beautiful groves of mango and tamarind trees, that suspend their luxurious foliage and fruits over the reflecting surface of the tank; while all around, trees of the same species are seen overshadowing the Hindoo pagodas and splendid houses of the Bramins, who are a very numerous class of people in Dhuboy.

I have seldom seen so interesting a spectacle as is to be observed almost every day in this city. Under the grateful shade of these verdant canopies, the weavers fix their looms, and carry on various branches of the cotton manufacture; and, together with the surrounding objects, form a most pleasing and gratifying sight, to a man who feels delight in the contemplation of earthly comfort, and of human happiness.

As the harmless inhabitants never persecute, or even molest, any part of the animal creation; the face of this beautiful tank is covered with large flocks of wild-ducks, pelicans, and a variety of water-fowl, which remain in perfect security, and feed unconscious of fear; while the trees are filled with peacocks, cranes, doves, and many other very beautiful birds; and thousands of monkeys jump about, and play their antic tricks, even on the very roofs of the houses. These animals swarm, to such a degree, in the streets of Dhuboy, that they appear far more numerous than the other inhabitants.

The multiplicity of birds and monkeys, resident in Dhuboy, is owing to the universal protection that is afforded to them by the Hindoos, who are the principal and most numerous inhabitants of the city, which is by much the most beautiful and interesting place I have seen in the east; and the appearance of so many animals, that in other places are wild and will scarcely allow a stranger to approach them, but which are here so tame that they exist under the immediate power of the lords of the creation, forms a striking picture, and recals to the mind of the spectator, the beautiful allegory of men in a state of innocence, when surrounded by all the monsters of the forest, and the various species of the animated creation, without fear of danger, or dread of persecution.

The scite of this city is so extremely low, wet, and marshy, that the stranger is astonished how its early founders came to fix upon so disagreeable a spot (when compared with the delightful situations that almost every where surround it) for the foundation of so famed a city. But an account of its origin, which has been carefully handed down to the present generation, and which is generally believed by the inhabitants to be true, at once explains the cause.

I have little doubt but this story is founded upon fact; but, as almost all the Asiatic traditions, and what the natives term historical facts, are mingled with the most extravagant fable, it requires a long and accurate intimacy with their manners, customs, and li-

terature, in order to select that which can be relied upon as truth, and distinguish its simple garb, from the rich and many coloured robes that clothe their fable, allegory, and metaphor; but, as I am convinced that all those of my readers, who possess even the smallest degree of taste, will be much gratified by the account of the origin of this city, I will present them with the best authenticated relation I have been able to obtain.

Many centuries have now rolled away, and have shrouded the innumerable events and actions of men, in an universal gloom of doubt and uncertainty, that now can never be removed; yet, amongst those few records which have survived the wreck of ages, is one that remains to inform posterity, that the rich and powerful kingdom of Guzerat, was (in the early ages of Asiatic history) governed by a mighty, and invincible monarch, named, Sadara Jaising, (which, according to the derivation of their peculiar language, means the successful and strong lion), who held his residence at Putton, a celebrated and magnificent city of the north.

This powerful monarch was blessed in the possession of seven wives who were the most beautiful and accomplished females of his empire, and by them he had many children; but, as is always the case, where one man is in possession of so many women, he had his favourite, and this was the youngest and most fascinating of his wives, who, by way of eminence, was called, Ruttanalee, or the Lustre of Jewels; but unfortunately for her, and for her royal consort, she had not the happiness to be a mother.

The other ladies of the haram, who were extremely jealous of Ruttanalee, and had ever entertained a deadly hate towards her, and sought by all the means in their power to weaken that peculiar affection which the Rajah always evinced towards her; had, hitherto, made the unfortunate circumstance of her barrenness, their principal plea in order to alienate his love.

But notwithstanding the beauteous Ruttanalee produced not the delightful fruits of her interesting connection with the puissant emperor of Guzerat; yet that virtuous monarch had too much judgment, and too ardent a love for her who contributed so much towards his earthly happiness, to cast her off at the iniquitous instigations of a nest of jealous, envious, and abandoned women.

But at length, a circumstance occurred, that caused a very great sensation throughout the haram; this was no other than the long-wished-for pregnancy of Ruttanalee, which had been so ardently longed after by herself, and the Rajah; but no event, whatever, could have been more unwelcome to her enemies, and their hatred became still more rancorous; till, at length, it knew no bounds, and they were determined to have recourse to supernatural agency, in order to prevent the birth of the expected infant.

According to the superstitious opinions and customs of the Indians, they firmly believe in the power of the charms and spells which are made use of by their religious devotees; and in the belief, that the existence of the child, whose birth was so much dreaded by the implacable enemies of Ruttanalee, could be averted by these means; those wicked wretches immediately employed the necessary agents, and as soon as the superstitious rites were performed, they remained easy, under the ridiculous idea, that the unborn babe would never be an inhabitant of this world.

Indeed, so credulous was the much envied Ruttanalee, that she firmly believed in the power of the witchcraft that had been employed against her; and was very uneasy, under the idea, that the talisman had already taken effect, and that so long as she remained in the place where she then was, her babe would never see the light.

Impressed with these melancholy ideas, she requested permission from the Rajah, to remove from the haram, to a considerable distance in the country, there to remain until the days of her travail should be passed; and, in order to prevail with him the more effectually, she stated to him some of her reasons for wishing to take this step.

The Rajah immediately consented, and ordered a very numerous, and splendid retinue, to accompany her, together with every necessary, and luxury, she might want; and with this magnificent equipage, she set out from the imperial city of Guzerat, in order to sacrifice at a distant but sacred temple of the Hindoo gods, situated on the verdant banks of the majestic Norbudda.

After a very long, and tedious journey, she arrived, about the close of the day, at a hallowed grove, about ten miles distant from the temple to which she was travelling, and which was situated in the very spot where the city of Dhuboy now stands. The dews of night falling around, and the light of day gradually giving place to the increasing gloom of darkness, she ordered her camp to be fixed in the grove, for that night, intending to pursue her journey on the following morning.

While engaged in her evening devotions, in her own tent, an holy dervise, or faqhir, who had long ago renounced all connections with the world, and who had, for many years, resided in the recesses of that grove, in a seat of religious retirement, arrived at her camp, and requested an immediate audience with the Princess.

Being admitted into her presence, he in-

formed her, that the place upon which she had fixed her tent, was sacred and unpolluted ground; and that, if she remained where she was, she would in a very few days be delivered of a fine boy, that should be the delight and support of his country.

Ruttanalee, who had, from her infancy, been taught to place implicit confidence in the predictions of holy men, instantly determined to continue in her present encampment, and dismissed the dervise with many protestations of regard, and great fervency of gratitude, for his favourable prognostications.

The holy man's prophecy was actually fulfilled in a very short period, and the delighted Ruttanalee was delivered of a most beautiful prince, who, at the particular request of the dervise, was named Viseldow, or the long expected child.

The happy news of the birth of a son was immediately conveyed to the imperial city, and so delighted was the monarch at these joyful tidings, that he instantly declared the young prince heir to the throne of Guzerat; and being informed that his beloved Ruttanalee was charmed with the spot where she had been blessed by the favouring gods with a lovely boy, and was fearful of the jealousy of her rivals at his court, and did not wish to return, he ordered a spacious tank to be formed, and sent skilful artificers of every description, to build a large city, and surrounded it by strong fortifications; he also commanded the most eminent artists in his empire to decorate the new city, by every species of costly ornament.

Having collected together the most celebrated artizans, from every part of his dominions, he placed them under the direction and controul of one architect, a man of remarkable abilities, and exquisite taste, who had the good forture to live till this extraordinary work was completed, which has not only immortalized his fame, as one of the most mighty men that ever existed, but which has ever been considered, by the Hindoos, as one of the most astonishing productions, of one man's genius, that the world has ever seen.

So many years were necessary to complete this immense work, that by the time it was finished the young prince, who had been born on its scite, had succeeded his distinguished father, as monarch, or Rajah Guzerat, and he was so much pleased with the place of his nativity, that he made it the seat of government; and having sent for those artists who had survived the undertaking, he gave them valuable presents, as tokens of his royal approbation; but wishing to distinguish the man, to whose very superior talents the city owed its greatest beauty and chief advantages, above the rest, he desired him to name any reward for his services, that he could bestow, and he should directly have it.

The artist replied, that being happy in the gracious favour of his sovereign, he wanted neither money nor jewels; but as the place was yet without a name, he should deem it an high honour, and an adequate reward for his labour, if he might be permitted to give it *the title of his own*, which was *Dhuboy*. The prince immediately gave his consent, and it has ever retained the same name even unto this day.

.....

The following description of the view from the Fort at Sion, on the island of Bombay, is extracted from the travels of Abdillah:—it shews that the territory occupied by Europeans is not rendered a desert under their management. The continuation and steadiness of the Company's establishments, and government, contrast well with the fickleness, and caprice of the natives, which seldom permits two generations to consider the same object as of consequence. It is by no means a common thing in India for the son and successor of a prince to keep his court in the same city as his predecessor and father did.

"At Bombay I was much delighted by a most charming prospect from Sion Hill. In this exquisite view were combined all of nature's chief beauties. In the deep blue of distance the lofty Decan mountains majestic, retired their cloud-capt heads high over the surrounding scenery; and nearer to the sight, less considerable hills crowned by lofty-waving woods, undulated, like the gentle motion of the sea, into the misty distance, and were gradually lost to the view. Luxuriant vales, by eternal verdure blessed, far outspread their beauteous plains over the green lap of earth, and smiled amidst their native riches. The numerous adjacent islands appeared over the curling surface of the mighty deep, whose vasty waters reflected all the various hues of the splendid heavens; while a large city, whose spacious harbour was filled with shipping, which were daily arriving from every quarter of the globe, added a more lively scene to this unrivalled view.

"I saw this most lovely prospect at a very favourable time; the periodical rains were just passed away, and every hill and flowery dale was wrapt in nature's most verdant mantle, while the luxuriant harvest waved over all the scene.

"When I remarked to some English gentlemen, then in Bombay, that I considered this to be the finest view I had then seen upon my Indian travels; they acknowledged it to be superior to any in that part of the country; and also observed, that I had been happy in my view of it, for they had never seen it to so great perfection."

A SHORT EXPLANATION OF HINDOO PLAYS, EXHIBITED AT THE PANDALS OF P. RAGAVIAH CHARRY, IN TRIPLICANE, 8TH DECEMBER, 1806.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 555.]

It appears that a mistaken notion has once prevailed and still continues to exist in the minds of a great many Europeans, that the Hindoos never had plays, still less a regular representation of them on the stage. It becomes therefore necessary to remove the doubt on this important point, which must attach obloquy to a nation, which carries its pretensions to the greatest antiquity in every respect.

Such must have been the idea even with that *ocean of learning*, Sir William Jones, who was delighted and surprised when his Pundit at first informed him, that the Hindoos had similar compositions with what are called plays in English.

I infer, from an attentive observation of the Pooranic account, with respect to the origin and improvement of poetry, that we had first epic poems, and long while after the genius of subsequent poets invented dramatic poetry and digested them into *Natucas*, or regular acts of plays. [plays of regular acts.]

An attempt to trace the very exact date, when a play was first acted on the stage of Hindostan, must meet with obstacles not easily to be surmounted, for we have never yet been conspicuous respecting chronology.

The heroes of [the] Mahabharat who flourished about 5000 years ago according to the Poonanas, are said to have plays acted for their amusement, but to begin with a more modern date, the reign of *Vecramadetya*, a century before Christ, may be the commencement, his successor *Bhoja Raja*, a prince no less renowned for his liberality to the learned, than for the extension of his patronage to learning, and he was a great poet himself In his court he had an assemblage of all the Pundits in the country, of which *Cali Doss*, the Indian Shakespeare, was the principal.

Each of these Pundits composed dramatic poetry, and I doubt not, found means to exhibit their plays to entertain their princes—An emulation of this kind is certainly wanted now-a-days to prevent a total extinction of learning among the Hindoos.

Therefore dramatic poetry is descended to us from time immemorial; and we had acts regularly exhibited when perhaps most of the western nations never had the least idea of it.

All plays regularly acted under certain restrictions must tend to inculcate morality, a due sense of honour, and love of virtue. I now take leave to exhibit the representation of a drama, which the Hindoos term *Cristna Velasa*, or the sports of Cristna, but I denominate it the *misery and distress of a plurality of wives*.

The subject of the present play, which I distinguish by the name of *jealous wives* or *misery of polygamy*, although the natives term it *Crishna Vilasa*, or the sports of that incarnate god, is taken from the tenth book of *the Bhugavat*.

Crishna had eight wives, and one mistress, namely,

Rucmany—or the daughter of Rucma, a prince.

Satteyabhama—or the esssence of truth, beauty, and fame.

Calindy—or the daughter of Calinda.

Budra Muchy—handsome yet frightful faced.

Soodanta—or white and handsome teethed.

Sambavaty—or the daughter of Jambavin.

Lectshana—the handsomest.

Mitravinda—the friendly disposed.

Radha—or the ravisher of hearts.

To the latter Crishna was particularly attached, for their friendship was founded on pure love, without the act of the matrimonial tye.

Of the above nine ladies, three are generally represented in a play as being the principal objects of the hero's affection and esteem; because they vie with each other in beauty and character.

Rucmany, the first wife, or the queen, is modest, circumspect, and her behaviour is dignified to draw respect.

Satteyabhama the second, is remarkable for her beauty, and ill temper; she is jealous and bold, yet firm and faithful.

Radha, the last of the nine but the third in the theatre, is of the same distinction of beauty with Satteyabhama, but less disposed to quarrel.

Nâred, or a sage, whose province it is to inform the *Davatas*, or gods, with the transactions of this world, and foment dissentions to keep up the balance of powers both political and domestical.

This state informer became jealous of our *incarnate* hero's prowess as a warrior, and wished to check an uninterrupted flow of success by breeding domestical dissentions.—With this view, he brought a few *Purijata* flowers from *Dàva-loca* or the heavenly regions, which he gave to *Rucmany*, when Crishna happened to be at her rooms.

This was discovered by one of *Satteyabhama's* maiden servants, who was so officious as to report the same to her mistress, accusing Crishna with marked attention to Rucmani, and indifference with regard to *Satteyabhama*.

This circumstance roused the volatile temper of *Satteyabhama*, who bursts out in complaints, and reproaches her lover with inattention and absence,—yet would not allow

him to her presence, till he repaired the disgrace by procuring to her the heavenly flowers of *Parijata*. However the fever of desire seizes her, she is in extacy, walks in the woods with all the tumults of an agitated mind. She finds there her lover in the arms of other wives, with whom she quarrels and distresses the poor husband.

Radha in her turn finds fault with the hero, and acts the same part of a fired love, at the absence of the lover.

The hero at last brings the divine flower tree, plants it in a centrical situation at his gardens, that his jealous wives may gather the flowers equally. This restores peace, and the scene closes by all the parties joining hand in hand, singing the hymn of *Vestno* and *Lectshime*.

A complete and a regular representation of this play may perhaps employ *two or three nights*, as the recital of the discourses of the persons and other description of it will fill a volume. However, this is useless for the present purpose, for the respectable persons will derive great satisfaction at knowing simply the subject of the play, and an expeditious representation.

With this idea, I relate concisely the outlines of what each person on the stage would have to act.

Persons of the Drama.

Crishna,...The Hero.

Radha, ...
Rucmany ..... } the quarrelling wives.
and
Satteyabhama,

Madhavi,...The Buffoon.

The *Muddalagar*, *Strutyman* and *Natwa*, follow them, as it is usual in all plays and dancing.

Enter Chrishna.

Radha is absent from him, and the fiery desire of love distresses him—he searches after her—on the first entry on the stage he acquaints the assembly, addressing to his friend, *Madhavi* the Buffoon, with his name and character, thus;

" Hear, O lotus-eyed! from mercy and benevolence, I descended into the earth, born of *Diva Kies'* womb, brought up at *Nanda's* palace.—I extirpated in my early age, the giants *Pootna*, *Sacata Trenaventta* and *Cursa*;—I amused myself with the youths, and sported with the damsels in Bundaven. I danced on the head of *Cali*, a venomous serpent, and held up *Govindha*, a mountain, as an umbrella. I founded the beautiful city of Dwaracka, I was wedded to eight of the handsomest women—I was ravished by sixteen thousand Gopicas—but alas, neither my power, fame, and abilities, can save me from the furious arrows of *Munmudha*, [the Hindo Cupid,] occasioned by Radha's absence—my mind is distracted, and *I, Rajah Gopala*, or the *pastoral King*, am roaming after her."

The buffoon ridicules the hero for the foppery of his high language, and begs a description of the object of his love.

Cristna—" My lovely Radha's complexion " is as agreeable as the colour of pure gold, " her cheeks are as beautiful as *golden-like* " *blossoms* of *Punna*; her circular breasts " vie with the comeliness of *Checkra vaka*, " and her frame is as delicate as the softness " of *pure melted gold*." The buffoon ridicules him, telling him that love must have made him blind, and it is therefore indifferent whether Radha was as black as the skin of a buffaloe, and her cheeks crippled as an old fish basket, &c. Yet poor Cristna exclaims, dreams, and finds her near him, yet he misses.—His expressions are on this occasion similar to those of his in Gita Govinda, translated by Sir William Jones, an extract of which I here transcribe:—

" She is departed—she saw me, no doubt, surrounded by the wanton shepherdesses; yet conscious of my fault, I durst not intercept her flight; woe is me! she feels a sense of injured honour, and is departed in wrath. How will she conduct herself? How will she express her pain in so long a separation? What is wealth to me? what are numerous attendants? what are the pleasures of the world; what joy can I receive from a heavenly abode? I seem to behold her face with the eyebrows contracting themselves through a just resentment, it resembles a fresh lotos, over which two black bees are fluttering. I seem, so present is she to my imagination, even now to caress her with eagerness. Why then do I seek her in this forest? why do I lament without cause? O slender damsel, anger, I know, has torn thy soft bosom; but whither art thou retired? I know not; how can I invite thee to return? Thou art seen by me, indeed in a vision; thou seemest to move before me, ah! why dost thou not rush, as before, to my embrace? Do but forgive me: never again will I commit a similar offence! Grant me but a sight of thee, O lovely Radhica; for my passion torments me. I am not the terrible Manesa, a garland of water lillies with subtle threads decks my shoulders; not serpents with twisted folds: the blue petals of the lotos glitters on my neck; not the azure gleam of poison: powdered sandal-wood is sprinkled on my limbs; not pale ashes: O! God of Love, mistake me not for Mahadeva: wound not me again, approach me not in anger; I love already but too passionately; yet I have lost my beloved."

Enter Radha.

Madhavi *(this person acts both as buffoon and as a female friend)*.

Pray who are you and what is your name and errand? *Radha.*—" Hear my dear friend, whose frame is as delicate as the as-

semblage of flowers; I am the sister of Nunda, my affectionate *Cristna's* foster father, who governs *Rapella* on the banks of *Yamanu*. I was born in affluence, and received an excellent education to give me all the accomplishments requisite to one of our sex. As I lived in the same house with Cristna I was charmed with his beauty and I loved him most affectionately, but we sported together for some time; I miss him now, and oh friend I look for him every where."—(At this time she faints away, but again recovers); she travels in the wood, speaking and singing his praise.

Enter Cristna—He is surprised and delighted to meet her once more, and endeavours to regain her affections, by expressing his high sense of her beauty; and intreats her in a most pathetic manner to receive him again in her arms.

Radha.

She regrets the circumstance of their connection and her attachment to him, for she reproaches him as a false friend, she resists his intrigues with other ladies *of Raija*, and therefore treats him with contempt and disdain.

Nothing can be done without *Madavi*, who uses her kind offices, and effectually succeeds in restoring peace between these two passionate lovers.

Enter Satteyabhama.

Her astonishment at finding her lover in the arms of *Rucmany* and *Radha*, and her resentment in consequence of it, is discernable in her angry countenance. The shafts of *Munmudha* (Cupid) added fuel to the fire her lover's absence already kindled in her. She expresses her grief, and laments bitterly Crishna's absence. She addresses herself thus to the moon:—

"You are reckoned cold-beamed, and *Munmudha* flowery-arrowed; but this cannot be true, for they both distress me as hard as *Hullayudha*." She then sings her lamentations. The subject is cleverly delineated in Sir William Jones's tract of Gita Govinda.

"Satteyabhama sought him long in vain, and her thoughts were confounded by the fever of desire; she roved in the vernal morning among swimming vasantis covered with soft blossoms, when a damsel thus addressed her with youthful hilarity:—'The gale, that has wantoned round the beautiful clove plants, breathes now from the hills of Maylyoa; the circling harbours resound with the notes of the coeil and the murmurs of honey-making swains. Now the hearts of damsels, whose lovers travel at a distance, are pierced with anguish; while the blossoms of Cacul are conspicuous among the flowerets covered with bees. The Tamala, with leaves dark and odorous, claims a tribute from the musk, which it vanquishes; and the clustering flowers of the Palasa resemble the nails of Cama, with which he rends the hearts of the young. The full blown Cesara gleams like the sceptre of the world's monarch, Love, and the pointed thyrse of the Cetaca resembles the darts by which lovers are wounded. See the bunches of Patali of flowers filled with bees, like the quiver of Smara full of shafts; while the tender blossom of the Garuna smiles to see the whole world laying shame aside. The far-scented Madhavi beautifies the trees round which it twines, and the fresh Mullica seduces with rich perfume even the hearts of hermits; while the Amra tree with blooming tresses is embraced by the gay creeper Atemucta, and the blue streams of Yamuna wind round the groves of Vrendavan. In this charming season, which gives pain to separated lovers, young Heri sports and dances with a company of damsels. A breeze like the breath of love, from the fragrant flowers of the Cetaca, kindles every heart, whilst it perfumes the woods with the dust which it shakes from the Mallica with half-opened buds; and the Cocila bursts into song when he sees the blossoms glistening on the lovely Rasala.'

"Radha remains in the forest; but resenting the promiscuous passion of Heri, and his neglect of her beauty, which she once thought superior. She retires to a bower of twining plants, the summit of which resounds with the humming of swarms engaged in their sweet labours; and there, falling languid on the ground, she thus addresses her female companion: 'Though he takes recreation in my absence, and smiles on all around him, yet my soul remembers him, whose beguiling reed modulates a tune sweetened by the nectar of his quivering lip, while his ear sparkles with gems, and his eye darts amorous glances; Heri, whose locks are decked with the plumes of peacocks, resplendent with many-coloured moons, and whose mantle gleams like a dark blue cloud illumined with rainbows; Heri, whose graceful smile gives new lustre to his lips, brilliant and soft as dewy leaves, sweet and ruddy as the blossoms of Bandhujva, while they tremble with eagerness to kiss the daughters of the herdsmen; Heri, who disperses the gloom with beams from the jewels which decorate his bosom, his wrists, and his ancles, on whose forehead shines a circlet of sandal-wood, which makes even the moon contemptible when it sails through irradiated clouds; Heri, whose ear-rings are formed of entire gems in the scale of the fish macer on the banners of Love; even the yellow-robed god, whose attendants are the chiefs of deities, of holy men, and of demons; Heri, who reclines under a gay cadamba-tree, who formerly delighted me, while he gracefully waved in the dance, and all his soul sparkled in his eyes. My weak mind thus enumerates

his qualities, and, though offended, strives to banish offence."

CRISHNA.

He intreats *Madhavi* to soothe *Satteyabhama*. Interchange of compliments and love-songs take place, but *Satteyabhama* is excessively severe, and handles Rucmani and Radha very roughly: these domestic quarrels render the poor husband's life rather miserable:—he at last brings the heavenly flower-tree, plants it between the houses of Rucmani and *Satteyabhama*, which give a temporary *repose* to the ladies.

This play exhibits a true picture of the misery and distress of a person who avails himself of the advantage of the law of polygamy; nothing but a series of quarrels, and not a sweet moment of happiness.—Crishna was one of our incarnate gods, and the power of a god saved him from the troubles which it was the god's intention to represent, to warn the Hindoos against the plurality of wives.

It may be surprising for several of the readers to hear, that I compare and analise Crishna and his nine damsels, to Apollo at the head of the nine muses; for we have a number of corroborating circumstances to form such a conjecture,—for although Crishna is represented as of an amorous temper, yet the virginity of these nine damsels is said to have been inviolate, since the Pooranus declare, that the Indian Apollo never was a subject of sensuality.

SECOND PLAY. *A dissipated Moor Grandee.*

This play represents the misfortunes of a noble Moorman, who, like the generality of his relations, dedicated his time to pleasure, [rather] than to attend to his official duties.

On his first entry in the stage of worldly concerns, he employs emissaries and collects dancing women; he smokes the *hooka* constantly, and ridiculously spends his time among women; he is not acquainted with the country language, but pretends to converse with women, by which he sets the whole assembly laughing.

His *devan* comes with accounts and riots; but the infatuated *Chawn* will not see him—but he calls him a few minutes after, and demands some money to defray his extravagance; but the *Devan* will give him none, on the plea of having no collection for want of rain. The *Chawn* knows nothing of accounts, and consequently has not the means of contradicting his servant; thus distressed, he gives away to one woman his turban, to another his gown, and so forth, till he is reduced to a state of beggary, when he puts on the *cloak of a Fakeer*, the last resort Mahomet guaranteed, for the safety of his dissipated disciples.—Like all other plays, we have traits of buffoonery and punning, which please the native spectators, and excite laughter.

. . . . . .

The publication of the foregoing paper was the occasion of this subject being placed in a light so very different by another writer, that we think it our duty to insert this explanation also. The question remains undecided, as to which of these was the *original* principle; but it appears that Theatrical representations were anciently in India, as we know they were much later in Europe, a branch of theological communication; or in other words *Moralities*.

I have read the dissertation of Raghavayyer on the Indian Drama, with considerable pleasure, but it has created in me greater admiration at his knowledge of the English language, than satisfaction at the mode in which he has treated the subject. A Hindu writing on subjects of Hindwi literature, ought especially to be corrected, if he err, as greater credit will be given to him than to a European for information, and his errors, consequently, be more liable to be received as truths.—The origin of the Hindwi Drama, though well worth enquiry, is a subject much too extensive for me to consider at present; I mean only to remark on the interpretation Raghavayer has given to the Crishna Velasam, and I trust he will not consider me as intending him any disrespect, if I assert, that he has either totally misconceived, or totally misrepresented, the meaning of the play he has undertaken to explain.

Sir William Jones in some part of his works, I believe in the introduction to his translation of the Gita Govinda, has well explained the nature of that mystic poetry, which, in all ages, has been so prevalent in the East, specimens of which exist in the ancient Hebrew and the modern Persian, and with which the sacred language of India abounds. If I mistake not, the Song of Solomon has been divided into regular acts and scenes: it certainly is capable of it, and I have no doubt that both this poem, and the book of Job, should be considered as dramas, and think it probable that they were once acted as such—We have one in Sanscrit which has been translated into most of the spoken dialects, exactly the same as the latter in subject, and resembling it in incident; it is called the Hari Chandra Natacam, and is founded on an Itihasam of the Vedam. In the same manner the Crishna Vilasam is, in inward meaning, precisely the same as the Song of Solomon: under the guise of the dramatic persons *Crishnah*, *Radka*, *Rucmani*, *Satyabhama*, &c. is concealed the Supreme Being, and his variously minded worshippers: *Naredoh* is human nature, ever busy in inventing distinctions, and perplexing with doubts the minds of the devotee: by *love*, wherever mentioned, is meant devotion,

The *eight wives* of Crishnah, represent the different effects of devotion as it operates on minds differently formed; but as this species of allegory is more practised by the Vaishnavas than by any other sect of India, they always intend *Radha* as the symbol of their own profession. She is the mistress and not the wife of Crishnah, and the modern Vaishnavas deduce their tenets, not so much from the Vedam as from the work of authors, who, like the Apostles of the Christian faith, were of the lowest order of men. Theology, therefore, with them is not the wedded wife, but she is more, she is the affectionate lover of the Deity: the wives of the Crishnah are all devoted to him, but this may arise from a sense of duty: the love of Radha, who is bound by no tie but inclination, must be disinterested, and, though he be complaisant to the rest, she, therefore, possesses the heart of the shepherd King. The meaning of this is too clear to require explanation. In like manner the several wives sometime represent the more regular sects—the unassuming *Rucmani*, the resigned *Smartah*, the cruel minded *Bahadra Mukhi*, the worshipper of the terrific attributes of Sivah.

The outline of the fable of the Crishna Vilasam, I shall here repeat, for the better understanding of the explanation I shall give.

Naredah presents Rucmani, the mild and modest wife of Crishna, with the flowers of the Parijara Vriesham, the circumstance comes to the knowledge of Satyabhama, the violent and jealous wife, and excites her anger against her husband, for giving what she considers an undue preference to Rucmani. Crishnah, meanwhile, is enamoured of his mistress Radha, and she is no less so with him: they meet and are reciprocally happy, and to appease the domestic feuds among his wives, Crishnah plants the Parijata tree in a situation where each may have equal access to it—Radha cares not for flowers, so that she possess her lover.

On the principles already noticed, the *Vaugica*, or essential meaning, of the Crishna Vilasam is as follows.

Human reason (*Naredah*) contemplating the several sects of the world, is doubtful, which, in the eyes of the Deity, is preferable, and on whom he most willingly confers his favors (the flowers of the Parijata Vriesham). The meek and humble of spirit (*Rucmani*) receive these favours with gratitude and respect: the more violent *(Satyabhama)* are jealous of their being conferred on any but themselves; but the truly devout (*Radha* meaning in this play the Vaishnava especially) care not by whom they are enjoyed or on whom conferred. They are requently attached to the Deity (Chrishna) for his sake only, and not from interested motives—they are occupied solely by love towards him, and know neither the coldness of gratitude, nor the illiberality of jealousy. This devoted affection is the most acceptable to the Deity, but his favours are conferred without impartiality and indiscriminately enjoyed by all.

How beautiful, how divine is this moral! It breathes that spirit of good-will towards men and that elevation towards God, which, however they may differ in outward ceremonial or forms of human invention, things in themselves of very little importance, should be the guiding principles of all sects. That they are not the guiding principles of any of the sects of India at the present day, proceeds, not from the want of individual conviction, but from popular prejudice having so mastered the minds of men, that none dare to declare themselves independent of it—it proceeds from the stream of thought which formerly flowed among the Hindus, in a free and unbounded current, being dammed up, by the unreasonable respect paid to authority, and by the uninquiring reverence with which ancient opinion is received. The explanation given by Raghavayyer of this Drama is an instance of this: I cannot suppose that he, a Vaishnava, could be ignorant of the meaning of the Crishna Vilasam, and if not, why did he not prefer giving this, to inventing the trivial and scarcely applicable interpretation with which he has entertained his readers? The answer is obvious, he was afraid of offending the prejudices of his sect, who, so far from imitating the liberality inculcated by the author of this Drama, would wish to hedge round the Parijata tree, and appropriate it exclusively to themselves. Impartiality must, however, allow that sectary restriction is not peculiar to India: the difference in this respect between this country and Europe is in degree, not in fact.—Men, accustomed to pay a superstitious worship to the idol of their own opinions, are to be found in every climate, fewer where knowledge is most diffused, more where ignorance is prevalent, and as information is more extended among Europeans, intolerance is consequently among them less active. On whom then rests the blame that the Europeans and the Indians, united as they are by political ties, are so separated as regards all other relations? I put the question not as a reproach to either, but as an instigation to Raghavayyer, and others like him on both sides, who are willing to make reciprocal concessions, to persevere in their endeavours at approximation. To attain this object alternate sacrifices are necessary: on the one side, of supercilious superiority, on the other of affected mystery: as these are equally obstacles to the communication of the knowledge which either possesses, and which might be imparted with reciprocal pleasure.

Before I conclude these remarks, I must observe that there are in Sanscrit two allegorical plays, relating, respectively, to the tenets of the sects, distinguished, from their peculiar opinions with regard to spiritual and material existence, by the terms Adwaitam and Devaitam: the one is called, the Prabodha Chandr' Odaya; and the other, the Prabodha Sury 'Odaya Natacam; a translation of these by any Hindu, competent to the undertaking, by an acquaintance with the subject, and a knowledge of the Sanscrit and English, of whom there are many on the Coast, would add much to the knowledge Europeans possess of Indian theology and much to the satisfaction of literary curiosity.

SERVA TAT SAMAM

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 159.]

Monday, March 2, 1807, the day appointed by the Hon. Sir George Hilario Barlow, baronet, Governor General, Visitor of the college of Fort William, for the public disputations in the Oriental languages, the governors, officers, professors, and students of the college, assembled at ten o' clock at the Government house. At half past ten, the hon. the Visitor entered the room, where the disputations were to be held. In front of the Visitor's chair, seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.—As soon as the hon. the Visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order:

1st. Hindoostanee, Disputation.

Position.—"In the study of an Asiatic language, the primary object should be, not the acquiring of words only, but a thorough knowledge of its peculiarities in construction, idiom, and usage."—Respondent, Glyn; 1st opponent, Brown; 2d, Halhead; Moderator, Capt. James Mouat.

2d. Persian, Disputation.

Position.—"The study of Logic is useful towards the investigation of Truth."—Respondent, Brown; 1st opponent, Glyn; 2d, Clark; Moderator, M. Lumsden, Esq.

3d. Bengallee, Disputation.

Position—"A knowledge of the Bengallee language is of great importance for the transaction of public business in Bengal."—Respondent, Ellis; 1st opponent, Tytler; 2d, Dick; Moderator, Mr. W. Carey.

As soon as the disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the hon. the Visitor, those Students of the college, who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by the Visitor. The President of the College Council publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, the Visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the oriental character; purporting that the committee of public examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the oriental languages, as entitled him to a degree of honour in the same, the Visitor was pleased to confer the said degree in conformity to the said statute.

The Students now leaving college, on whom the hon. the Visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were—Robert Brown, Robert Thomas John Glyn, William Fairlie Clark, George James Romney, and Henry Ellis.

After the degree of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were distributed by the President of the college council, in presence of the Visitor, to the following students now leaving college:—Robert Brown, Robert Thomas John Glyn, William Fairlie Clark, George James Romney, and Henry Ellis.

Prizes and honorary rewards were presented at the same time to the following junior students remaining in college:—Alexander Fraser Tytler, Edward Richard Barwell, Alexander John Colvin, and Thomas Siffon.

The particular prizes adjudged to each student will be found in the annexed report.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, the hon. the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the college of Fort William,—The duty imposed upon the Patron and Visitor of the college of Fort William, of addressing its assembled officers and students on the occasion of the annual disputations, becomes a service of cordial gratification, when a review of the general conduct of the institution and of the labours of its students enables him to address you in the language of applause and approbation. But the satisfaction of expressing the sentiments of praise on the occasion, is augmented by the reflection, that the merits which demand it, at once afford a proof of the actual attainment of the objects of this institution, and justify a confident expectation of its continued prosperity and success.

"Reviewing the public examinations of the past year, I am happy to observe the attention which has been afforded to that important branch of study, the vernacular language of Bengal, and the general proficiency which has resulted from it, beyond the experience of former years. A similar observation

is applicable to the study of the Hindostanee language; and I remark with satisfaction, that the general progress in the study of the Persian language, which has uniformly been cultivated with distinguished diligence and success, has equalled the proficiency of former years.

"I have great pleasure in being enabled to state that the diligence and attention of all the professors of the college, in promoting and assisting the study of those branches of knowledge which they respectively superintend, has been such as to demand the expression of my public approbation.

"Among the students whose industry and proficiency in the acquirement of the Oriental languages have been particularly distinguished, I deem it an act of justice to name the following gentlemen: Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. Robert Thomas John Glyn, and Mr. Henry Ellis.

"Although these gentlemen have not been attached to the college one year and a half, Mr. Brown has attained the first rank in the Persian, and the third in the Hindostanee classes; and Mr. Glyn, the first in the Hindostanee, and the second in the Persian classes; and have received degrees of honour in both those languages. Mr. Ellis has attained the second rank among the students of the language of Bengal, and has received a degree of honour in that language. I notice also with peculiar satisfaction the great proficiency of Mr. Brown, in the useful acquirement of the art of Persian and Nagaree writing. With reference to the short duration of their studies, I consider it my duty to notice the meritorious example of these gentlemen, as a subject of general imitation.

"Exclusively of the gentlemen above named, Mr. Romney and Mr. Clark among the students now about to leave the college, have been distinguished by degrees of honour, and the former of these gentlemen has manifested an extraordinary degree of skill in the art of Persian writing. I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to manifest the satisfaction I derive from the proficiency which these gentlemen have acquired in the objects of their respective studies.

"Among the gentlemen now about to leave the college, I am concerned to observe the names of some, whose proficiency in the prescribed studies, has not been proportioned to the period of their residence in the college, and to the advantages which it has afforded them. To these gentlemen, I earnestly recommend the exertion of their endeavours to retrieve the deficiencies of their anterior application, as the means by which alone they can reasonably expect to participate equally with others in the benefits and distinctions of the public service.

"To the gentlemen who have meritoriously profited by the opportunities of study afforded to them in the college of Fort William, and who are now about to engage in the line of the public service, I recommend an assiduous attention to the preservation and improvement of the advantages which they have acquired. Their diligence and application in the college, afford a presage of successful assiduity in the duties of the situations to which they may be appointed, and of that distinction and prosperity which attend the honourable efforts of zeal, industry and ability.

"To the students who remain in the college, I recommend an emulation of the merits of those gentlemen whose assiduity and acquirements have entitled them to the distinction of public approbation and reward. Under the recent arrangements for the regulation of the college, their early transfer to the duties of the public service will depend upon their proficience in the prescribed objects of their studies, and their future interests will be materially promoted or impeded in the degree in which they may qualify themselves, by the successful prosecution of their studies, for the labours of an official situation.

"The arrangements to which I have adverted, and which embrace a limitation of the objects of study prescribed by the original institutes of the college of Fort William, are founded on the preparatory collegiate institution established in England, under the immediate patronage of the honourable the Court of Directors. The purpose of that institution is, to afford to gentlemen destined for the civil service of the Company, an early opportunity of acquiring those branches of knowledge which the service requires, and which are more easily attainable in England than in this country, and of becoming initiated in the elements of those studies for the attainment of perfection in which, the college of Fort William is exclusively calculated. The objects of the college of Fort William therefore, must derive permanent support and assistance from the institution of the college at Hertford. Upon these principles of co-operation, the arrangements for the regulation of the college of Fort William, have been finally determined by the authority of the Court of Directors, which has now confirmed the intimation conveyed to you in my address at the last public assembly of the officers and students of the college, that the Oriental seminary founded in England, was not intended to supersede the college of Fort William, but would be directed to support the efficiency of this institution, and to accelerate its operation.

"Of the literary labours of the past year in the college of Fort William, my attention has been attracted to the following works.—A Persian translation of the Hedya, now in

the press. The publication of this work, may be expected to afford essential assistance both to the Honourable Company's Servants, and to the natives of this country, in the study and application of the Mahomedan law. A concise view of the Copernican system of Astronomy, the labour of Moulavee Abool Khyr, and executed under the tuition of Dr. William Hunter, the Secretary to the council of the college, whose eminent proficiency in various branches of science and Oriental study, and whose zeal and ability in the discharge of the duties of his station, and in the execution of literary works which have engaged his talents and attention, demand a public testimony of applause and approbation. It may be expected that this useful and ingenious compilation, will be followed by other elementary works calculated to diffuse among the natives of India, the knowledge and advantage of the improved sciences of Europe.

" When I had last the honour of addressing you, I noticed with sentiments of merited applause, an Elementary Analysis of the laws and regulations for the government of the British territories in India, the work of Mr. John Herbert Harington. I am happy to learn that Mr. Harington, notwithstanding his important official avocations, has continued his labours in the prosecution of that useful work, with the same ability and success which distinguished its commencement; and I understand that previously to the publication of the second part of the Analysis, (that which relates to Criminal Law,) Mr. Harington proposes to prefix to it a view of the Mahomedan Criminal Law, as modified by the regulations of government, constituting an important and valuable addition to the original work.

" Although my duty merely requires that I should notice the works which are undertaken and executed under the auspices of the college, I cannot refuse myself the gratification of adverting on this occasion to the recent publication of a work executed by Mr. Edward Colebrooke, the second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Patna, entitled ' A Digest of the Regulations.' The great practical utility of this work, in facilitating not only a reference to the laws and regulations applicable to every subject of internal arrangement, trial and adjudication, but also the acquisition of an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the system under which the laws and regulations are administered; and the industry, judgment and ability manifested in the execution of that work, entitles its ingenious and highly respectable author, to distinguished commendation.

" On an occasion which demands a review of the progress of study in the college of Fort William, my duty requires me to advert to the general conduct of the students, which under the operation of the original principles of this institution, equally with the progress of erudition, is a subject of vigilance and observation; and I am happy to find that no instances of deviation from the paths of virtue and morality have occurred of a nature to require animadversion, and that the general conduct of the students, is entitled to the praise of rectitude and propriety; I am concerned however to remark that the injunctions so repeatedly issued on the subject of economical expenditure, have not received from the students in general, that degree of attention, which their importance demands. I observe with regret, that several of the students who are now about to quit the college, are burthened with debts to a considerable amount, and that many among those of the remaining students, from whom the prescribed declarations have been received, have considerably exceeded in their expenditure, the amount of their allowances. I have reason also to believe, that this same remark is applicable to the large proportion of the students, whose declarations have not been obtained. As the allowances granted to the students while attached to the college, are sufficient for every purpose of comfort and reasonable indulgence, no valid plea can be assigned to justify an habitual excess of expenditure beyond the limit of the established allowance.

" Independently of the personal distress and embarrassment attendant on an accumulation of debt, the interests of the government may eventually be exposed to hazard, in the persons of its officers, by the consequences of that state of dependance in which every individual is more or less involved by the pressure of accumulated debt. In every point of view therefore, it becomes the duty of those who preside over this institution, to enforce by every practicable means the observance of a just and necessary economy in the expences of the students.

" For these reasons I think it proper to declare, that in a general point of view, I shall consider an accumulation of debt, as counterbalancing in a material degree, whatever merits the students may possess in other respects, and that in all cases in which a competition of claims may arise, between students of both descriptions, the preference will be given to those who have confined their expenditure within the limit of their allowances. I have recently had occasion to renew the existing injunctions upon this subject, and I deem it necessary thus publicly to require from the students remaining in the college, a strict attention to those injunctions.

" This single subject of unavoidable animadversion, does not preclude me from the satisfaction of expressing the high opinion which I entertain of the general spirit of industry and propriety of conduct which prevails

among the students, and of the success of this Institution in the most material objects of its establishment. As those objects are inseparably connected with the most essential interests of the government of this Empire, the prosperity of the college of Fort William, must ever be a subject of anxious solicitude to my mind. My vigilant observation therefore, will continue to be directed to the conduct of the students in the prosecution of their studies, and in their observance, neglect, or violation of the existing laws and institutions; and I shall on every occasion, support the efficient operation of those salutary provisions which are calculated to promote and reward the merits of industry, emulation and propriety of conduct, and to discourage the vices of indolence, neglect and immorality among the students of the college of Fort William."

Want of room obliges us to postpone the list of the distribution of prizes and honorary rewards till our next.

ENQUIRY ON THE ANTIQUITY, INTRODUCTION AND CHARACTER OF DANCING IN THE WEST.

The incidental introduction of the Hindoo account of Dancing Girls, in our last number, has led a friend to the Panorama to favour us with remarks on the antiquity of this exercise in the west of Asia. We presume that his remarks will recommend themselves to the general reader by their novelty, and to the learned by their correctness.

Ragaviah Charry says, that the Indian deities invented dancing; and that no less than 32 of them, treated it scientifically, in so many distinct treatises. Who these deities were, he has not said, but as they were writers, little compunction need to attend our levelling them to the character of humanity. Neither has Ragaviah Charry told us, what ages these divine scribes enlightened with their presence. Not to be deficient in courtesy, however, we will admit, that the art of dancing was first practised in India, whence it travelled westward. We previously observe that it may be divided into two kinds, 1 civil, 2 sacred: and then shall endeavour to trace its earliest appearance in the west.

So early as Gen. xxxi. 27. we find Laban rebuking Jacob, for not giving him an opportunity of sending his daughters away with mirth, and songs, with tabret and harp; dancing is not mentioned in this passage; but it seems to suit with the circumstances.

The character of women devoted to the idol is described by the Hindoo writer, with sufficient distinctness: but it does not occur to European readers that women of this description must have been well known in the west, since Tamar assumes the habiliments of such an one, in order to obtain her purposes with respect to Judah, Gen. xxxviii. 15. The history relates that she put on a *tzoiph*, or peculiar kind of veil, which covered her wholly: and when Judah saw her, he thought her to be a *zonah*, or receiver of all comers. But it deserves notice that when the Adullamite friend of Judah, enquired concerning Tamar he asked for the *kedesha*, or "*woman sacred*," i. e. to the idol: and what such a woman could be except a dancing girl, it is not easy to say. Certainly the dancing girls of India, answer exactly to the meaning of that term. The men of the place also answer, "there was no *kedesha* here." As it appears that both the inquirer and the respondents were idolators, it may account for their use of this term, which is strictly according to their practices, and of which they well knew the import. This distinction ought to be noticed also, in the question which occurs at the close of the history of Dinah. Gen. xxxiv. 31. "shall our sister be treated as a *zonah*?"—not a *kedesha*, for these speakers were not idolaters.

The first instance of religious *dancing* is that of the women which followed Miriam, Exod. xv. 20. but a clearer instance of dancing, altogether religious, is that before the idol, Exod. xxxii. 19. Moses saw the calf, and the *dancing*. And whoever considers the allusion to this transaction by the writer to the Hebrews, will find occasion to consider whether something completely consonant to the habits of the dancing girls, did not take place, besides dancing. There is good reason for thinking that the priests of Baal, 1 Kings xviii. 26. did not leap *upon* the altar of Baal; but as the word signifies to hop backwards and forwards, that they leaped or danced as well as they could (being *men*) first to the right hand, so many steps, and then to the left, so many steps in returning, *before* the altar, as we know was the manner of the Greeks; whence the *strophe* and the *antistrophe* of the hymns, performed during this service. That "dancing in dances" was used in the feasts of the Lord, in Shiloh, is evident from Judges xxi. 21. We may add the instance of King David, 2 Sam. vi. 16.

As to the civil (or mixed, partly civil, partly religious) use of dancing, it is clear that the daughter of Jephthah, Judges xi. 34. came out to meet her father with processional dancing: so did the women who offended Saul, by singing at the same time the praises of David, 1 Sam. xxi. 11. It appears also that King David had an establishment of singing men and singing women, 2 Sam. xix. 35. These were certainly dancers as well as singers. All these instances are long prior to any accounts derivable from classic writers;

but that professed dancers were known in Judea in the days of the Gospel, appears from the parable of the prodigal son, Luke xv. 15. the elder brother heard the music and *dancing*, i. e. of those performers whom the father had hired to amuse his company: not, as according to our customs we are apt to understand it, a part of the company dancing to amuse themselves. To this may be added the instance of the daughter of Herodias, whose dancing pleased the *sultan* Herod but too fatally.

That dancing was in use among the Egyptians we know, but from nothing more clearly than from the pictures representing Egyptian rites found at Herculaneum. The party dancing is apparently "dancing a history", and this, from his dress, &c. in the character of, or part of the history of, Bacchus. Now Bacchus was an Indian deity, as is demonstrated by his tiger, which is *exclusively* an Indian animal. There was also a Bacchus in antiquity expressly acknowledged to be Indian: and we may safely say, that those who introduced the worship of Bacchus into Egypt from India, brought dances also as part of his service. Dances in Egypt were composed of several performers: Petronius says in a fragment,

Memphitides puellæ
Sacris Deum paratæ;
Tinctus colore noctis
Manu puer loquaci
Ægyptius choraules.

Six persons are represented in the Egyptian-Herculaneum picture: four with instruments of music, one who regulates the actions, and perhaps sings; and another who dances. How nearly this approaches to the description of Ragaviah Charry, your readers will judge. Clemens Alexandrius, Strom. vi. p. 633. speaking of the Egyptian ceremonies calls the first man Ωιδὸς the *singer*; he carried one of the musical instruments. That such a *band* attended the Isiac pomp, vide Apuleius, Met. xi.

The attitudes described by the Hindoo writer, will also appear to have been the origin of the *mimes* and *pantomimes* among the Greeks. Quintilian l. 11. defines "*chironomia*, which is, says he, as its name imports the *law of action* [literally "the law of the hand"] and *took its rise in the heroic ages*; [i. e. in the language of Hindoostan, from the deities] it has been approved by the greatest men of Greece, and by Socrates himself; it was ranked by Plato among the excellencies of civil life, and was not omitted by Chrysippus among the precepts of liberal education." Athenæus, lib. i. p. 22. mentions Telestes, who in the days of Eschylus performed a Tragedy, in which "dancing, he represented by attitudes of the hand, every action," incident to the story. This is precisely the skill of the dancing girls of Hindoostan. At first, the same person sung, danced, and acted, but afterwards the *band* (or chorus) sung, and the *mime* represented the history by his action. Piteus cites an epigram to this purpose,

Nam dum grata chorus diffundit cantica dulcis,
Quæ resonat cantor, motibus *ipse probat.*

Suidas in Ὀρχησις παντόμιμος says, that Augustus was the first who introduced pantomimes into Rome; and that two of them were particularly famous, Piladus and Bathyllus: the first for tragedy, the second for comedy. Their school lasted a long time, and was in great reputation, as appears from the Ep. 47. of Seneca. In fact this profession lasted till after the time of Theodoric, but it was at length abolished.

There can be no doubt after the admission of these authorities, but that the establishment, and profession of the dancing girls of India had extended to the west, and that it was of great antiquity, indeed so great, as to be referred to the first settlers of Europe.

It may be worth while to remark, that the Athenians were famous for dancing; and Herodotus reports a story of an Athenian youth, who to shew his agility before his intended father-in-law, danced first in the Athenian and Spartan style, but afterwards must needs dance a jig standing on his head, with his feet up in the air. This however, the old gentleman thought was *too bad*; and he accordingly dismissed his daughter's suitor, with a sharp reproof. In fact, though the Athenians studied dancing yet they knew that it had its evils, and they described the women who practised it, *pipers* and *dancers*, by terms, importing, *loose* and dissolute: or, as Ragaviah Charry describes them *public* women.

If religious dancing was coeval with religious rites, then every idea of its being *invented* in the west must be abandoned: neither could it take its rise from peoples' beating the ground with their feet, in order to draw the attention of Cybele, the earth, to their prayers for fertility. Neither did tragedy arise in Greece, from dances and hymns in honour of Bacchus; the inference rather is, that it was imported from the east.

It would be useless to adduce any further instances of the mimes of antiquity; as Pylades and Hylas, who are said by Macrobius, to have danced the stories of Niobe, Œdipus and Hercules, or [illegible] of Cluvius Rufus, who danced the history of Niobe, while Nero sang it. But, whoever recollects that the *orchestra*, or "dancing space," in the theatres of Bacchus, as in that at Athens, was circular, will find the cause of that form in the nature of the dances thereon exhibited.

As to the estimation in which the art of dancing was held by the ancients, we must distinguish between what is desirable as an accomplishment, and what is required by a profession. The Greeks and Romans, desirous of avoiding an awkward gait, and attaining a graceful deportment, recommended the practice in dancing: but they thought ill of those who were eminent as dancers, because it implied that they had sacrificed too great a portion of time to it; and because it brought them too nearly to the description of those who lived by it and its accompaniments. As to the Christian Fathers, there can be no doubt, but what they would severely censure, and prohibit too, whatever was of idolatrous origin, and practice, or even application. They had very sufficient reasons for their severity, and no doubt, had often seen young Christians entrapped, like the Israelites by the daughters of Moab, by the attractions of dancing girls, and the pollutions attendant on their company. St. Cyril classes all sorts of dancing, but especially theatrical, "inter pompas diaboli," and St. Chrysostom affirms, that wherever dancing is, there is the devil also. Understood of such *public* performers as have been the subject of this paper, we do not controvert the opinion of these good Fathers: but, understood of an accomplishment by which personal carriage may be improved, we do not think the devil has much to do with it, unless in the shape of *vanity*—on which we are silent. There are many things that under due regulations are harmless; yet in excess are evil. The evil is more in the excess than in the thing itself, or in what is connected with it, and particulars to which it leads: or in the offence which it may occasion to those whom it is our duty not to offend; or in the misapplication of time and talents, on frivolities, when the party ought to be better engaged; or in a kind of incongruity which public opinion attaches to such a thing compared with a party's principal study, and character. It is true, that the Athenians affirmed "a good dancer, makes a good warrior:" but we never think the better of a general, for excelling in "the mazy dance," nor of a Physician, nor of a Clergyman; and though Queen Elizabeth did honour and promote Lord Hatton for his superiority in this exercise [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1253], yet since the brawls and revels were relinquished, we believe that chancellors have seldom been chosen for their skill in Lord Hatton's accomplishment.

After all, we could be glad if some, who with King Richard are "for other than for dancing measures," could be content with their activity in this amusement; they would much less disturb their neighbours and do much less injury to mankind, in the humble opinion of yours, &c.—A DANCER.

SPEECH OF AMERGOT MARCELL, A CAPTAIN OF THE ADVENTUROUS COMPANIONS, A ROBBER, AND A PILLAGER OF THE COUNTRY OF AUVERGNE.

Amergot Marcell had been bribed to sell his strong-holds, and to assume a more honourable military life under the banners of the Earl of Armagnac. But "when he remembered alle this, he was sorrowful; his tresour he thought he wolde not mynysshe; he was wonte dayly to serche for newe pylages, wherbye encresed his profyte, and then he sawe that alle was closed fro hym. Than he sayde and imagyned, that to pyll and to robbe (all thynge considered) was a good lyfe, and so repented hym of his good doing. On a tyme, he said to his old companyons, 'Sirs, there is no sporte nor glory in this worlde amonge men of warre, but to use suche lyfe as we have done in tyme past. What a joy was it to us when we rode forth at adventure, and somtyme found by the way a riche priour or merchaunt, or a route of mulettes of Mountpellyer, of Narbonne, of Lymens, of Fongans, of Besyers, of Tholous, or of Carcassone, laden with cloth of Brussels, or peltre ware comynge fro the fayres, or laden with spycery fro Bruges, fro Damas, or fro Alysaundre: whatsoever we met, alle was ours, or els ransoumed at our pleasures; dayly we gate newe money, and the vyllaynes of Auvergne and of Lymosyn dayly provyded and brought to our castell whete mele, good wynes, beffes, and fatte mottons, pullayne and wylde foule: We were ever furnyshed as tho we had been kings. When we rode forthe, all the countrey trymbled for feare: all was ours goying and comynge. Howe tok we Carlast, I and the Bourge of Compayne, and I and Perot of Bernoys took Caluset: how dyd we scale, with lytell ayde, the strong castell of Marquell, pertayning to the Erl Dolphyn: I kept it nat past fyve days, but I receyved for it, on a feyre table, fyve thousande frankes, and forgave one thousande for the love of the Erl Dolphyn's children. By my fayth, this was a fayre and a good lyfe; wherefore I repute myselve sore desceyved, in that I have rendered up the fortress of Aloys; for it wolde have kept fro alle the worlde, and the daye that I gave it up, it was fournyshed with vytaylles, to have been kept seven yere without any revytaylynge. This Erl of Armynake hath desceyved me: Olyve Barbe, and Perot le Bernoys, shewed to me how I shulde repente myselfe: certayne I sore repente myselfe of what I have done."—FROISSART, Vol. II. p. 195.

[Compare the behaviour of the Borderers between England and Scotland, Panorama, Vol. II. p. 817.]

FEMALE HEART LOST.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, the following has lately been circulated in our parish, where the lady is known: the extensive circulation of your work may perhaps lead to the knowledge of the gentleman; what further may ensue must be left to time.

December 1, 1807. Yours, &c. L.

Advertisement.—LOST, on Sunday last, between the hours of eleven and twelve, in St. Andrew's church, Holborn, (supposed to be carried off by a young Gentleman) a FEMALE HEART.—The above was very valuable, being adorned with many Graces, and containing Jewels of great price, particularly one large brilliant of Piety, a true gem of the purest water; set round with various others, such as Good-nature and Affability, Domestic Economy, and Cheerfulness; annexed was a gold medal of Prudence; and another of Charity; the whole is ornamented with Good Sense, and covered with rose-colour Modesty. N.B. There is no Pride in it.—The young gentleman is supposed to be about twenty-two, very genteel, had the appearance of being sensible and devout; if any person will give information concerning him it will be esteemed a particular favor; or if the gentleman himself will appear and will return the heart, or if he has a heart to dispose of, and he is willing to make an exchange, he will upon proper explanations be forgiven, and *handsomely rewarded.*—Enquire, or direct for *Henrietta Heartless*, No. 18, Maiden Lane.

CUSTOMS OF CHURCH ALE.

(Inter MSS. Dodsworth in Bibl. Bodl. vol. 158. *p.* 97.*)*

This is the agreement betwixt the inhabitants of the towns and parishes of Elvarton, Thurlaston, and Ambaston of the one part; and the inhabitants of the town of Okebrook within the said parish of Elvaston, in com. Derby, on the other part; by John, Abbot of the Dale, Ralph Saucheverell, Esq. John Bradshaw, and Henry Tithel, gent.—*Witnesseth*, that the inhabitants, as well of the said parish of Elvaston, as of the said town of Okebrook, shall brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own costs and charges, betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next coming. And that every inhabitant of the said town of Okebrook shall be at the several ales; and every husband and his wife shall pay two-pence, every cottager one-penny; and all the inhabitants of Elvaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall have and receive all the profits and advantages coming of the said ales to the use and behoof of the said church of Elvaston; and the inhabitants of the said towns of Elvaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall brew eight ales betwixt this and the feast of St. John the Baptist; at the which ales, and every one of them, the inhabitants of Okebrook shall come and pay as before rehearsed: and if he be away at one ale, to pay at the t'other ale for both, or else to send his money. And the inhabitants of Okebrook shall carry all manner of tymber being in the Dale Wood now felled, that the said Prestchyrch of the said towns of Elvaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall occupye to the use and profit of the said church.

N. B. This appears to have been the old method of paying money for the repair of country churches.

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CUSTOM OF BRIDE ALE.

(From the Court Rolls of Hales-Owen Borough, in Com. Salop, in the hands of Thomas Lyttelton, Lord of the said Borough, de Anno 15 *Eliz. R.)*

Item, a payne is made, that no person or persons that shall brewe any weddyn ale to sell, shall not brewe above twelve strike of mault at the most: and that the said persons so married, shall not keep nor have above eight messe of persons at his dinner within the Burrowe: and before his brydall daye he shall keep no unlawful games in hys house, nor out of hys house, on pain of 20 shillings.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IN BRITAIN: WHY NOT HELD AT THE SAME TIME AS THE CARNIVAL, ON THE CONTINENT?

The approach of the merry time of Christmas, has induced a friend to our work to favour us with a communication, in relation to that subject, on which we desire the sentiments of our antiquary readers. Is it true, that the English nation enjoy at Christmas, those festivities which other nations place at the Carnival?—If it be true, what was the origin and cause of this difference? Is it derived from a different source, and from what source? What could induce this island to such *anticipation?* if it be so.

Polydore Virgil says, that so early as the year 1170, it was the custom of the English nation to celebrate their Christmas with plays, masques, and the most magnificent spectacles; together with games at dice and dancing. This practice he adds, was *not conformable to the usage of most other nations, who permitted these diversions, not at Christmas, but a few days before Lent, at the time of Shrove-tide.* Hist. Angl. lib. 13. fol. 211. ap Warton, III. 307. The same writer ob-

serves, that the *Christmas Prince*, or *Lord of Misrule*, is almost peculiar to the English. "The Christenmasse lordes," he adds, "that, be commonly made at the nativitie of the Lorde, to whom all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient, began of the equalitie, that the servauntes had with their masters in Saturnus feastes, that were called *Saturnalia:* wherein the servauntes have like authoritie with their masters, duryng the tyme of the said feastes." Pol. Virg. de Rer. Inventor. Translat. b. 5. ch. 2.

But notwithstanding the testimony of this respectable writer, these revels seem to have prevailed as early in France. For in the year 1198, the Cardinal Legate enjoined the Bishop of Paris utterly to abolish what is called *Festum Fatuorum*, or the *Feast of Fools*. Du Cange, V. Kalenda, p. 1665.

In an old memoir of shews and ceremonies exhibited at Christmas, in the reign of Henry VII. in the palace of Westminster, A.D. 1489, it is said; "This Christmas I saw no disguysings, and but right few plays. But there was an *Abbot of Misrule* that made much sport, and did right well his office." Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, I. 239. At Cambridge, this character was called *Imperator*, or Emperor. One of the Masters of Arts was placed over the juniors every Christmas, for the regulation of their games and diversions during this season of festivity. The Latin Comedies and Tragedies, as well as Shews and Dialogues, were to be under his authority and direction. His power continued for twelve days; and it was renewed on Candlemas day. In the colleges of Oxford, they had a temporary officer of the same kind, who was called *Princeps Natalicius*, *Christmas Prince*, or *Lord of Misrule*, the French also had their *Abbé de Leisse*, or *Abbot of Joy*, *Abbas Laetitiae*—Du Cange. V. Warton's Hist. E. Poet. II. 378—381.

The Abbot of Un-Reason, was also anciently used in Scotland; but was prohibited by Act of Parliament.

"It is statute and ordained, that in all times cumming na manner of persons be chosen *Robert Hude*, nor *Little John*, *Abbot of Un-Reason*, *Quenis of May*, nor other wise, nouthar in Burgh nor to Landwart, in onie time to cum; And gif ony Provest, Baillies, Councell, and Communitie, chuse sic an personage, within Burgh, the chusers of sik sall tine their freedome for the space of fiue zeires, and utherwise sal be punished at the Queenis Grace will, and the acceptar of sik-like office sall be banished foorth of the Realme: and gif ony sik persons— beis chosen out-with Burgh, and uthers Landward townes, the chusers sall pay to our soveraine Ladie, Ten poundes, and their persons put in waird, there to remain during the Queenis Grace pleasure." Q. Mary, Parl. 6. ch. 61. A. 1555. The particular reason of this prohibition is not mentioned. It does not appear to have been the effect of the Protestant doctrine. For as yet the Reformation was strenuously opposed by the court. It was most probably owing to the disorders carried on, both in town and country, under the pretence of innocent recreation. The following sentence of the Act of Parliament implies something of this nature. "Gif onie women or others about Summer trees [perhaps Maypoles] singand makis *perturbatian* to the Queenis lieges in the passage throw Burrows and uthers Landward townes: the women *perturbataures* for skafrie of money, or utherwise, sal be taken, handled, and put upon the *Cuck-stules* of everie Burgh or towne."

There is an allusion to the same sport in Scot's Poem on May.

Abbots by Rule, and Lords bot Reason,
Sic Senzeors tymes owerweil this season.

Upon thair vyce war lang to walk;
Quhen falsit, feibleness and treason
Has rung thryss owre this Zodiack.

Ever-Green, vol. ii. 187.

Here, while the poet insinuates that such games had formerly been customary in the beginning of May, he beautifully alludes to the disordered state of society in his own time; declaring that the season allotted for the games did not suffice for those who really acted the parts of Abbots *by* i. e. *against* Rule, and Lords *without* Reason; as they greatly *owerweiled*, or exceeded the proper time. There would be a great *waiking* or vacation, did others wait till they had finished their *vyce*, or part in the play. Perhaps, indeed, he uses *vyce* in the same manner in which he has used *by*, as capable of a double sense, and signifying that theirs was truly a *vicious* part.

On a former occasion we hinted at the public sports retained, probably, to the latest period to which they engaged the attention of any *corps*, by the Lawyers, and Inns of Court. [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1253] These consisted in *solemn dancings*, and other revels: but always held at Christmas time, and we find that the keeping of Christmas has always been an object to our ancestors in the remotest ages—As some of our articles bore rather hard upon the French clergy, and populace, [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 785] it is but justice to take our turn among those censures which the present age may *with justice* bestow on times which preceded it.

. . . . . .

For strange new fashions, imported by the score,
You would not, sure, turn CHRISTMAS out of door!
GARRICK.

The following personifications from Ben Johnson's "*Christmas, his Masque*; *as it* "*was presented at Court*, 1616," are amusing, as they show what, in the opinions and expectations of our ancestors, were the proper accompaniments of that sportive season. Our readers will also observe the *costume* adopted by the bard for his personages. We have preserved the original orthography as we find it in the edition of 1641.

Enter CHRISTMAS *with two or three of the Guard.*—(He is attir'd in round hose, long stockings, a close doublet, a high crownd hat with a broach, a long thin beard, a truncheon, little ruffes, white shoes, his scarffes, and garters tyed crosse, and his drum beaten before him.)

"Why, gentlemen, doe you know what you do? ha! would you ha' kept me out? Christmas, old Christmas? Christmas of London, and Captaine Christmas? Pray you let me be brought before my Lord Chamberlaine, i'le not be answer'd else: 'tis merrie in hall when beards wag all: I ha' seene the time you ha' wish'd for me, for a merry Christmas, and now you ha' me; they would not let me in: I must come another time! a good jeast, as if I could come more then once a yeare; why, I am no dangerous person, and so I told my friends, o'the guard. I am old Gregorie Christmas still, and though I come out of Popes-Head-Alley as good a protestant, as any i'my parish. The troth is, I ha' brought a masque here, out o'the citie, o'my owne making, and doe present it by a sett of my sonnes, that come out of the lanes of London, good dancing boyes all: It was intended I confesse for Curryers hall, but because the weather has beene open, and the livory were not at leisure to see it till a frost came that they cannot worke. I thought it convenient, with some little alterations, and the Groome of the Reveils hand to't, to fit it for a higher place, which I have done; and though I say it, another manner of devise then your Newyeares night. Bones o' bread, the King! Sonne Rowland, son Clem, be ready there in a trice; quicke, boyes."

(Enter his sonnes and daughters being ten in number, led in, in a string by Cupid, who is attired in a flat cap, and a prentises coat, with wings at his shoulders.)

The names of his children, with their attyres.

Mis-rule.—In a velvet cap with a sprig, a short cloake, great yellow ruffe like a reveller, his torch-bearer bearing a rope, a cheese and a basket.

Caroll.—A long tawny coat, with a red cap, and a flut: at his girdle, his torch-bearer carrying a song booke open.

Minc'd Pie.—Like a fine cookes wife, drest neat; her man carrying a pie, dish, and spoones.

Gamboll.—Like a tumbler, with a hoope and bells; his torch-bearer arm'd with a colestaffe, and a blinding cloth.

Post and Paire.—With a paire-royall of aces in his hat; his garment all done over with payres, and purrs; his squier carrying a box, cards, and counters.

New-Yeares-Gift.—In a blew coat, serving-man like, with an orange, and a sprig of rosemarie guilt on his head, his hat full of broaches, with a coller of gingerbread, his torch-bearer carrying a march-paine, with a bottle of wine on either arme.

Mumming.—In a masquing pied suite, with a visor, his torch-bearer carrying the Boxe, and ringing it.

Wassall.—Like a neat sempster, and songster; her page bearing a browne bowle, drest with ribbands, and rosemarie before her.

Offering.—In a short gowne, with a porters staffe in his hand; a wyth borne before him, and a bason by his torch-bearer.

Babie-Cake.—Drest like a boy, in a fine long coat, biggin, bib, muckender, and a little dagger; his usher bearing a great cake with a beane, and a pease.

They enter singing.

Now God preserve, as you well doe deserve,
your Majesties all, two there;
Your Highnesse small, with my good Lords all,
and Ladies, how doe you do there?

Gi'me leave to aske, for I bring you a Masque
from little little little little London;
Which say the King likes, I ha' passed the pikes
if not, old Christmas is undone.

Gregorie Christmas concludes with a song beginning thus:

Now their intent, is above to present
with all the appurtenances
A right Christmas, as of old it was,
to be gathered out of the Dances.

Which they doe bring, and afore the King,
the Queene, and Prince, as it were now
Drawne here by Love; who, over and above,
doth draw himselfe' th e geere too.

Here the drum, and fife sounds, and they march about once; at the second comming up he proceeds in his song, terminating by way of epilogue, as follows:

I, and come to the Court, for to make you some sport
at the least once every yeare:
As Christmas has done, with his seventh or eigth Son
and his couple of Daughters deare.

WHITE NEGRO WOMAN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,——Some years ago I saw exhibited about London, a WHITE *Negro Woman*: I will thank any of your correspondents to inform me, whether she is living or dead, and if dead, when she died. The following is the best account I have been able to obtain of her history.——I am, yours, &c.

A NATURALIST.

She informed me, that she was born at, or near Kingston, in Jamaica; that her parents were remarkably black; that her mother was a house slave to a Mr. Clark. Her master sent her as a present to his son, Samuel Clark, Esq. of the Temple, in London, when but nine years of age, who sold her to Messrs. Bennett and Cross, by whom she was exhibited in Castle Street, near Hemming's Row, King's Mews, and afterwards in various parts of England. Being at Exeter, she was there baptized, and then looked on herself as free; and, by the encouragement of some of the people of fortune there, she left her owners, and exhibited herself, till she married an Englishman, by whom she has had six children: the youngest was about ten months old, which she suckled in 1790; they are all Mulattoes: she was then fifty-one years of age. Her name, by marriage, is Newsham.

It was her custom when exhibited, to address strangers in the following lines:

In me you see the Almighty's wondrous power,
Who works new wonders each succeeding hour,
Who calms the seas, and bids the tempest roar;
Darts down his fiery flashes from on high,
Who rolls loud peals of thunder from the sky;
His potent arm can all things overthrow,
And crush the world to nothing at one blow;
Make nature change her course whene'er he list,
Or from black parents, how could I exist?
My nose, my lips, my features all explore,
The just resemblance of a Blackamoor;
And on my head the silver-coloured wool,
Gives further demonstration clear and full.
This curious age may with amazement view,
What after ages won't believe is true.

I knew a lady who was well acquainted with this extraordinary person when a child, having frequently seen her at Mr. Clark's. It was always understood in the family that her parents conceived a strong aversion to her, on account of her colour, so different from their own; and were glad when she was sent to England, out of their way. Her complexion was not that of a hale country woman, in this island, but a white of a sickly cast, and in combination with her negro features, not pleasing, though curious.

A late author, speaking of Congo, or Lower Guinea, says, "There is one circumstance here relative to the birth of children that is very remarkable. Though both parties are negroes; yet sometimes it happens that the offspring is very different in colour to that of its parents. These at a distance greatly resemble Europeans.——Children of this nature are called by the natives *dondos*, and are always presented to the king a few days after they are born. They are brought up in the court, and always attend his person: they are held in such high esteem by the king, that no person whatever, dare offend them; and if they go to the markets, they have the liberty of taking such articles as they think proper, without controul."

This respect paid to such singularities, is contrary to what I have related as the feelings of the parents of Mrs. Newsham; both accounts, however, may be true.

RELIEF FOR THE SCURVY.—COMFORTS FOR SEAMEN.

The following letters were written by Dr. Anderson of Calcutta for the purpose of disseminating widely the relief that may be given to the scurvy, a disorder which has so much afflicted our brave tars in long voyages particularly. We insert them with great pleasure, and hope the extensive distribution of the Panorama, may largely contribute to the furtherance of his patriotic intentions.

Calcutta, Gardens, April 21, 1807

Sir, In conversation with Mr. Mungo Dick the other evening, I was much pleased by his applying to me for unripe Mangoes, to pickle for the use of His Majesty's Navy, as it was notorious that some of the ships cruising to the eastward had been afflicted with Scurvy.—The idea appeared to me fraught with so much public benefit that I could not resist making every enquiry in my power, and I soon learned that by the Mangoes being pickled, a small quantity only could be eaten, and might still prove sufficient to obviate this great evil—the receipt however of chests of dried fruit from the Cape of Good Hope, immediately occurred to my recollection, which being soaked in water, resume apparent freshness and may be made into tarts or other cookery as grateful to the palate, and as nutritious as when they first dropped from the tree. It is far from my intention to perplex so interesting a subject or impede in any degree the pickling of Mangoes for the seamen, which I am satisfied will afford much relief, but knowing the

immense groves of Mangoe trees that abound in every part of this country, I allude only to the practicability of curing the fruit, as fruit is cured at the Cape, by merely splitting it and drying it in the shade; as Scurvy is supposed to be the want of succulent vegetable matter, occasioning what may be termed poverty of our blood; the defect will be better remedied by fruit as nearly in its natural state as possible when supplied in abundance, than by a small quantity of any pickle, conserve, or confection whatever; of which I have been a witness in a ten months passage from China to England.

April 28, 1807.

Sir, Besides Mr. Dick, whose laudable endeavour to procure Mangoes for the ships, I have already taken the liberty to mention, Mr. Westcott having turned his mind to that valuable purpose, has sent seven thousand on board after being filled with mustard seed, ginger, and turmeric, and immersed in vinegar: he tells me now that he has thoughts of making Mangoe jelly with palm sugar, which is known here by the name of Jaggry, and is both cheap and plentiful, which it is sincerely to be wished he will be able to execute; as no comforts can be too much for seamen who are occasionally exposed to bad weather, and various privations of long duration, and gives great encouragement to hope, that persons who are favourably situated, will follow so liberal an example. It strikes me however, that whatever the stores may be for victualling His Majesty's Navy, tamarind, if not already in use, will be found a valuable addition to them—the tamarind is indigenous here as well as the Mangoe, and is in universal use by the natives for seasoning every kind of food.—The fruit is prepared by merely freeing it of the husk, seeds, and fibres, the remaining pulp is then kneaded up into large lumps or balls and kept for use; in which state it will remain good for two years; becoming every year more and more acceptable to the palate, as I am credibly informed. Could it have been possible to keep up attention to the conveyance of cochineal insects from America for cultivation here, preservation from Scurvy would have become more practicable by means of the Nopal, the succulent leaves of which will live in any airy situation on ship board, affording a mucilaginous mild vegetable, fit for soups or sallads, which might eventually have been found possessed of those powers which are necessary to cure the disease even at sea. We are told by eye witnesses that the representation of a Nopal garden, the plants as large as life, in solid gold, stood in the palace of Montézuma—when will our countrymen be able to appreciate its value so adequately?—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. Anderson.

DR. GALL AND HIS HYPOTHESIS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Observing in your last number of the Panorama that Dr. Gall was arrived at Paris, whence we certainly shall hear more of him, and being desirous that every system proposed by an intelligent man should have justice done it, I take the liberty of submitting to the public by your means an outline of that physiologist's hypothesis. My design is, on one hand, that it should not be scouted without reason; and on the other, that it should be submitted to the closest investigation by your ingenious readers.

Dr. Gall considers animals as being born with the dispositions or faculties proper to their species; but these faculties have not equal power in every individual. The brain is the seat of the mental faculties: but it is not a simple organ; it is a combination of organs, each of which has its particular disposition. The size of the organ is proportionate to the intensity of these dispositions, and these organs are manifested on the *outside* of the cranium, by protuberances which correspond in form to that of the portion of brain which they enclose. In short, the bony case of the skull is conformed to the internal contents, so that by knowing one we know the other, as to shape. The bony covering not only receives this form while it is soft, in infancy, says Dr. Gall, but it yields to the impulse of the internal parts as they grow, and "the lymphatic vessels absorb part of the bone itself, which is regenerated by other vessels which issue from the membranes of the brain."

The difficulty in supporting and applying this theory is, to determine what particular part of the skull corresponds to any certain disposition of the person. This was partly ascertained by the examination of animals. Dr. Gall places the organ of *goodness*, for instance, on the upper part of the head; it is indicated by a protuberance in the middle of the forehead, where the forehead begins to flatten. This protuberance is found in sheep; and in good-natured dogs, and horses; it is even said, that jockies pay attention to this part, when buying of horses. This protuberance is wanting in cats, in the hyena, the crocodile, and the bull-dog; also, in the Caribbee Indians, and if the Dr. may be credited, it was wanting in Robespierre. He also affirms, that according to the absence or presence of this *bump*, he has distinguished to a certainty, amid a whole herd of cows, which was good, and which was bad. The fox, the cat, the panther, the hound, among animals, and, among men, the diplomatists, the comedians, and the authors of well conducted and intrigued novels, have, on the sphenoide angle of the parietal bone, a very distinct prominence,

which is the organ of *cunning*. That of *theft* is close adjacent, and is almost always connected with it; "it has never been absent in any thief who has been examined in the different prisons." How far the diplomatists, comedians, and novelists, may feel themselves flattered by this connection, must be left to their own sensations to decide. The organ of the *fighting* propensity is marked, says Dr. Gall, by a globular rising at the posterior and inferior angle of the bregmatic bone, where it touches the bone of the temples. This is found in courageous animals, but not in the timid, as hares, &c. Dr. Gall found it, in General Wurmser: but not in the poet Alxinger, who was a fearful man. Yet the poet Alxinger was a *friendly* man, though the Dr. did not find in him, the organ of *friendship*, which he places above the andaidal suture of the parietal bone. He found this organ in dogs, and in some men and women.

In the whole, Dr. Gall has distinguished *twenty-seven* organs, with some degree of certainty; his thought, to say the least of it, is ingenious; that there are such points on the human skull is undeniable; and though the difficulty of appropriating them, is confessedly great, yet science may demonstrate that it is not insuperable.

I am Sir, yours, &c. INGENIOSUS.

ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES IN SCOTLAND.

[From Brown's State of the Highlands.]

The cod and ling fishery is carried on all along the sea-coast of the Long Island, from the Butt of the Lewis to Barra-head, but most successfully towards the extremes of that range; also around the island of Sky, the islands of Canna, Muck, Tyre, Coll, Mull; and, in general, all along the coast of the main land, from the point of Ardnamurchan to Cape Wrath. The boats employed are generally commissioned from Peterhead, or are built at home on the same construction. The price of these boats, with sails, masts, oars, &c. is generally from £15 to £16 each; and a proper set of lines and hooks for each boat, will cost from £12 to £14. The usual fishing banks lie along the coast, at the distance of from one to four miles from the land. In the month of February the fishermen of each district meet to arrange the business of the season. At these meetings, they enact their bye-laws and regulations, divide themselves into companies of five persons, being the complement of men to a fishing boat, which is usually the joint property of the concern, and ballot for the different stations on the fishing banks, which each boat is to occupy for the season.

They then commence the fishing, which generally lasts until the month of July. At that time the quality of the fish becoming worse, and the shoals leaving the banks for other parts of the sea, the fishermen conclude for the season. It is no uncommon thing for a successful boat to have caught, in this time, from 16 to 18 cwt. of fish. These fish are sometimes sold to merchants in the country, who keep salt stores, and other necessaries for the fishermen. But, in many instances, and, in particular, the inhabitants of Barra and Uist, carry the fish in their own boats to the Greenock or Glasgow markets.

During the spring of 1805 three Ulva boats, with five tenants in each, commenced the cod and ling fishing in April, and, by the month of July, had caught upwards of three tons *per* boat; making in all nearly ten tons of well cured and well dried cod and ling, which they sold on the beach under their houses, to vessels which came for the purpose, at the rate of £22 to £23 sterling *per* ton, making in all the amount or value of their ten tons of fish £230, which when divided among them, leaves to each fisher's share £15 5s. Thus, this species of occupation yields a return of upwards of £5 *per* month to each; and as the outfit and expence of their lines and hooks seldom exceeds 40s. to 45s. *per* man, it will be found, that there remains, at the expiration of three months, a *clear profit* of about £13 to each fisher, being, in general, about *twice*, and in some instances, three times the amount of the rent they pay annually for their respective lots of land.

The population of Holland is in a great measure supported by the fisheries which we neglect. Were a careful examination to be made of our coasts, not only would new sources of wealth arise in the discovery of new fishing-grounds, to an extent almost unlimited, but situations would be found admirably fitted for the formation of towns and villages, as well as for the stationing of fleets, in protection of the empire and its trade.

The herring fishery is much more precarious than the cod or ling fishery. Some years the fish visit the coast in smaller quantities than in others. Some years they only remain a few months, or even a few weeks. In the Isle of Maun it is the small farmers who carry on the herring fishery. A few of them join stocks, and purchase a boat, which is generally from 15 to 25 tons burthen and half-decked. They procure a sufficient train of nets. At first they go far out to sea, and afterwards follow the herrings when they approach the coast; and their operations are generally successful.

During the fishing, this season on the coast of Caithness, it is stated that upwards of 80,000 barrels of herrings have been taken and cured.

RECOLLECTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE ART OF ENGRAVING, CHIEFLY THAT BRANCH OF IT WHICH IS DIRECTED TO THE EMBELLISHMENT OF BOOKS.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 588.]

The metropolis being the stated seat of the court, and of government, as well as the principal mart of trade for Great Britain, it may be expected to take the lead in whatever is elegant and scientific. But, if the court bestows little or no encouragement on arts, the mercantile part of the metropolis cannot be expected to patronize talents, which, however meritorious, are not even discerned, except by those whose studies have been directed to analogous objects. And if the state of art in this great city, was, as we have seen it was in the days of George the Second, but low, and unpromising, what could be expected from cities of inferior rank? The arts had not then, as they have since, spread all around, nor had they been directed generally to the improvement of our manufactures; Birmingham was rising, it could hardly be said to be risen, and it had to struggle with the predominant fashion, or *rage*, for French productions, which it was long before it could fairly meet in the opinion of the public, at home or abroad.

The art of engraving shared in the general neglect under which objects of taste were beclouded: nor had we a single book, capable of vieing with those of which the French boasted as *chefs-d'œuvres* during this period. Hence the subject of our memoir is intitled to peculiar consideration.

Isaac, the son of William and Ann Taylor, was born Dec. 13, 1730, in the city of Worcester, in the parish of St. Michael in Bedwardine. His father was a brass founder: among his most considerable works is one of those chandeliers which adorn the Town Hall; this he cast in competition with Birmingham, where the other was cast. The profession of the father, led him to acquire a partial skill in drawing, of ornaments chiefly, to which he added some knowledge of the general principles of the human figure. Isaac had the misfortune to fall into the Severn, when about nine years old; whence he was carried home for dead; but was recovered; yet he always thought, that the accident somewhat enfeebled his constitution. Naturally intent on study, he soon began to shew his disposition, and to take advantage of what small assistances were within his reach. The principal of these was the sight of a few pictures painted by M. Laroon, who then lived at Worcester, where he died, and some encouragements of a like nature from Dr. Wall, an eminent physician, who amused himself with the pencil. The rest was the study of nature. The youth observed men and cattle in the fields; whence he brought home stones, plants, barks, and leaves of trees, &c., for his study within doors. These he painted from, as occasion served. But his father's business leading him to handle the graver, in order to engrave card plates, for tradesmen, book plates for the gentry, but especially to mark silver plate with coats of arms, &c.; the youth acquired a repute for dexterity in this branch of business: and often during summer, he was invited to spend as many days among the neighbouring seats, Lord Foley's, Mr. Tracey's, &c. as was necessary for this purpose.

The year 1747, was distinguished by a violently contested election at Worcester, understood to be between the Jacobite and Georgian parties, in which Mr. Tracey a Georgian was successful; and the freemen who supported him, determined on erecting a triumphal arch, to do greater honour to his victory. This was accordingly placed across the main street, and added to the splendor of the cavalcade. To render this still more public, it was resolved, that it should be engraven, and it was spiritedly undertaken by the Taylors. When finished, so little was known, at that time, about the arts, and the conduct of publications, printing, &c., that the father came to London to procure paper to print it on, in full conviction that none was to be had unless purposely commissioned from Holland! This idea was not in reality so absurd as it appears *now* to be: for the British paper manufactories were not then, what they are now, and copper-plate printing paper of good quality, was wholly imported from France.

This display of party-triumph, however, gave violent offence, as might be expected, to the opposite party; and with other occurrences contributed to render the situation of the Taylor family, rather unpleasant. Not long after a breach between his father and himself fixed the determination of Isaac, to come to London, where one of his uncles was settled. Thither he accordingly peregrinated early in 1752. He walked by the side of the waggon. Arrived at Hyde Park Corner; before he had entered the town, he was attracted by a print of Moses delivering the daughters of Jethro, by Audran, after Le Brun; was unable to resist the temptation, he parted with *four-pence*, no small part of his ready cash, for the purchsae.

A youth, a stranger, without introduction, without a regular profession, unacquainted with life, and exposed to all the tricks of the town, such was the situation of Isaac Taylor. After making attempts, in various places, he obtained a few days' work at Francis Garden's, a silversmith in the City, where, by good fortune, a fellow workman

connived at the introduction of a *foreigner* on city ground. He afterwards worked with Mr. Thomas Jefferys the geographer, the corner of St. Martin's Lane, then but young in business. Here he staid about two years. He married, that gentleman's niece; whom he met with at her uncle's. His first settlement after his marriage, was at Shenfield, near Brentwood, in Essex, in the profession of a Land Surveyor; but, this failing, he returned to town, and resumed his occupation of engraver. At Mr. Jefferys's he had executed a variety of plates for the Gentleman's Magazine, then in its glory, under the direction of Mr. Cave; and others for Owen's Dictionary. This led him to seek employment in the book line: the first considerable work he received was from old Mr. Mynde, for whom he engraved the cuts to Tooke's Pantheon; he afterwards executed those to Don Quixote to which is affixed the name of *G. V. Neist*, and these, being copied from good modern masters, as Ravenet, Scotin, and Grignion, furnished him with his first masterly views of his profession. He many years afterwards repaid these obligations, by settling the accounts of Mr. Mynde with the Royal Society, in favour of his widow.

By degrees Mr. Taylor advanced in reputation, and skill; and on the death of Anthony Walker, might be regarded as the principal among those engravers who furnished plates for books, and booksellers. Nor was he without employment on plates of larger dimensions: he engraved the "Flemish Collation" for Mr. Boydell, which he exhibited at Spring Gardens in 1765. Also "Democritus binding a bundle of sticks," exhibited in 1773. Also the vignette frontispiece to the Alderman's volume of Prints, representing "Apollo crowning his Majesty with laurel," from a drawing by Gwin: exhibited 1769, with his print of "Syagrius the Roman general brought prisoner before Clovis I. King of France;" one of his best works. He was admitted an early Fellow of the Society of Artists; which was incorporated by Royal Charter in January, 1765. Mr. Woollett the engraver was Secretary to that body during some years; he resigned about 1773, and was succeeded by Mr. John Hamilton, Landscape Painter, to whom Mr. Taylor was chosen successor in 1774.

The disputes that led to the separation of the present Royal Academy, from the heretofore prosperous body of artists, had risen to their height, before Mr. Taylor was considered as eminent, and though they could not but prove a source of infinite vexation to him, afterwards, yet they did not, we believe, involve him personally beyond others.

The history of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, would prove, not only entertaining, but instructive; it would shew to what dangers the most promising institutions are exposed from discord, and the hazards which attend the arts from want of caution, or want of information among artists, on matters familiar to men of the world. It might be thought, that when this Society, from small beginnings, had received the Royal Patronage, and the sanction of a Royal Charter, and was annually visited by his Majesty and the Royal Family, from whom it regularly received a donation of £100; that when it made an exhibition for the inspection of the King of Denmark, which that sovereign acknowledged was equal to any thing he saw in France, and when it was becoming yearly a greater object of public attention——it might be thought, that it stood on a firm basis. But experience has shewn the contrary; and that parties among artists are no less detrimental to the general welfare of art, than parties in politics are to national prosperity.

Quitting this subject, for the present, at least, we ought to observe, that previous to the accession of his present Majesty, and to the exertions of Mr. Boydell, Britain regularly *imported* prints from France, to the amount of several thousands of pounds, annually. From the establishment of the Society for promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce, the art of engraving had been fostered with considerable attention. Premiums were adjudged to prints containing figures of certain dimensions, and not only these, but prints from pictures that had been thus honoured, had every reason to expect a favourable reception from the public, and a brisk sale. Mr. Woollett's prints after the Smiths of Chichester, are proofs of this; and these, with that artist's engravings after Claude, were among the first of British works which found their way on to the continent, and were received with applause: for, hitherto, even Hogarth's works were *understood* almost exclusively in our own country, and their sale was confined to *home*. But, the first print which decidedly turned the eyes of the continent on British engravers, was the "Niobe" of Woollett, from a picture by Wilson. Both painter and engraver were British artists; and this was a fair specimen of the abilities and taste of the British school. Mr. Boydell agreed with Woollett to give him £100, as the price of this plate: he afterwards added £20, and for this £120 he gained, as we have been informed, no less than £2,000; so great was the demand for this performance, so attentive was Europe to British genius, and so inadequate were the French productions in landscape, though works of merit, and executed with great

neatness and labour, when compared with this.

Thus, at a time, when, by the immortal genius of Chatham, Britain had shot a head of her adversary in war and in politics, when her commerce was spreading with unequalled rapidity through all parts of the globe, and when her manufactures were rising into increased importance, daily, the arts also were augmenting their merit, and renown; and the art of engraving was adding to the wealth which the country drew from strangers. The Print *Trade* was then first heard of; and the principal part of it fell to the share of Mr. Boydell, who well deserved it. Greater elegance was also required in the ornaments of books; and the skill of Mr. Taylor was employed to answer it. The earliest of those productions in which he entered into competition with the library engravers of France, was the frontispiece to Langhorne's poems; but, whether it was improved by the desire of Mr. L.'s friends, to introduce somewhat of a portrait, we do not determine. The frontispiece to Daphne and Amintor, exhibited 1766; Love in a Village, exhibited 1767; to the Maid of the Mill, 1767; to False Delicacy, exhibited at the King of Denmark's exhibition 1768, were thought very pleasing by the public. The vignette to Dr. Goldsmith's Deserted Village 1770, that to Nuptial Elegies, and others, were considered as sharing in the popularity of those works. Of these Mr. T. was both designer, and engraver. He was the same to two of the plates to the Fool of Quality: he engraved the other two from pictures by a Mr. Brook, a nephew of the author. Not many plates have been superior to these: or to his Grandison, which are extremely well engraved; but, as designer, he has in these attended too much to *fashion*, and the change of mode, which is an *inevitable* disadvantage to all delineations, has given a constrained air to these compositions, from which their merit as engravings has not been able to preserve them. Had the designer exercised somewhat more liberty, in his representations, the engraver would have been thought more highly of, as to the execution of his plates.

We have never thought it good policy, that the designer, should be the same person as the engraver, of a plate. We have seen, that Gravelot, Anthony Walker, Miller, and others, united the two characters, as well as Mr. Taylor, but that was in days when *necessity* imposed the task: at present, the professions are usually divided, and the arts are improved by the division. Had Mr. T. been wholly a designer, there is no doubt but he would have stood in the foremost rank. What he *did* accomplish under all the disadvantages attending the want of an early regular education, admits no question as to what he had talents to have accomplished. We must never lose sight of the paucity of works intended to be excellent, which in those days, were planned and executed by booksellers, if we would fairly estimate the abilities of any artist in this walk of his profession.

Mr. T. never disgraced himself by designing or engraving *political* prints: a few *squibs* on the Elections at Worcester were however executed by his pupils. Nor did his genius administer fuel to vice, by which some obtained sordid pelf which issued in poverty, and celebrity which terminated in infamy. He was at all times ready to instruct; and was never better pleased, than when the learner took instructions readily. He brought up several pupils; including his two eldest sons. One of them, Mr. Burder, quitted his profession for divinity: Mr. Pollard, well known as an engraver, is another: also Mr. Clare, who went over to Ireland. But, to shew that his readiness was not confined to his immediate pupils, (or to those who were *improved* by him, as Mr. Collyer, a pupil of Anthony Walker, and various others) we subjoin the following letter from Mr. Bewick of Newcastle, an artist, whose abilities in the art of engraving on wood, have interested and delighted the public by his representations of natural history especially, and who will excuse the appearance of his letter in our work, since we think it equally honourable to the writer, and to the party to whom it is addressed. It accompanied a capital large paper copy of the British birds.

Newcastle, 18th April, 1806.

Dear Sir,—After the slipping away of nearly 29 years, in which time, having never either seen or heard from you, it may be supposed that I have forgotten you, and no doubt you have had little occasion to remember me, except it be to think upon the great pains you took to serve me, while I remained in London, and that I have never acknowledged the sense I entertain of the obligation—but, long as is the period since I had my last interview with you, I have never in all this time thought about London without turning over your name in my mind, and of coupling it with the plans you then laid for my advancement—but these plans were not to take place—and these times have passed away—I was then in the hey-day of youth, compleatly like a wild colt, and from the temperate, or rather from the poor manner, in which I had long habituated myself to live, I became *too independent*—regardless of money making and fearless as to the future—and as I did not like London, viewing it perhaps too much on the gloomy side of the picture, no considerations of what it might have done for me, could tempt me to remain in it.

I now, as a token of respect and gratitude, beg your acceptance of these two volumes of British Birds—these books may be of little value to you, but I know not what I can do more. If they can in any degree serve to put you in mind of your own great goodness of heart—that consideration will always be gratifying to me.—These publications were brought forth after many a long night's labour; for the greater part of the cuts was done by candle light, when left in my work-shop alone, and chiefly on account of my being uninterrupted at that time—I hope the reward of a small independency will at last come, and if it does, it will come opportunely, for I have abused my sight so much that I cannot now continue long at engraving. In other respects, I am strong hearty and well—I hope this will find you in health and spirits.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest respect,
your grateful and obedient servant,
THOMAS BEWICK.

Mr. Taylor gradually withdrew from business, and from town, during the last twenty, or twenty five years of his life, so that at length he was recollected by few, though not many sales of pictures &c. passed without his inspection; by which attention he manifested his affection to the arts to the very close of his life. He amused himself also in the country with painting a few subjects in oil. Painting had been the delight of his early years, and he would willingly have been a painter; but the course of his labours was directed into another channel, and the wants of a family required exertions which left him little leisure for amusement. The works that he conducted were very numerous; including Mr. Howard's publications, Sparman's Cape of Good Hope, Clavigero's History of Mexico, Chambers's Cyclopedia, &c. and he gave his opinion as to many more: but these we shall not enumerate.

Mr. Taylor's style was finished, his workmanship sound; and his plates were supposed to wear better at the press, than those of any other engraver: in short, the succeeding generation of engravers whose works now delight the public, has but adopted and improved those principles of execution which Mr. Taylor had formed for himself. He laid the foundation of that ornamental style of library decoration, which has of late years surpassed in spirit and effect, the labours of our continental rivals. He died at Edmonton in the county of Middlesex, October 17th, 1807, aged 77.

. . . . . .

This memoir ought not to close, without noticing another branch of the family which followed the same profession. Mr. James Taylor was the younger brother of Isaac Taylor, and came to London many years after him. He had practised as a china painter in the manufactory at Worcester, [where, it ought to be remarked, the art of printing on china from engraved plates produced some admirable specimens. It is wonderful, that this truly ornamental mode of enriching the valuable utensils formed in that manufactory, should be now almost neglected: we have seen impressions *nearly* faultless.] He worked some years with his brother; but at length separated from him. He died, Dec. 21, 1790: aged 52. His son William Taylor, his pupil, was sometime a singer at Vauxhall gardens: but resumed his profession of engraver. It appears therefore that no less than *five* artists of this family have been, and are, engravers, and there are others rising up to continue the profession, apparently with no diminution of skill and reputation.

MILITARY MEMOIR, CONTAINING REMARKS ON THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST.

The following reflections are founded on the report of a General Officer, who had the charge of a district: they are correctly his sentiments, and mostly his very words: they were written some time ago, but the general good sense, and reference to matter of fact, which appear in them, induce us to give them a place in our work.—[They may be applicable to real events sooner than is supposed by some who mean no harm to their country.]—As this is the last opportunity which we shall have before Parliament meets, when the subject of our national defence will come under consideration. These hints may then be of use; and possibly, the nation, as well as ourselves, may be obliged to the correspondent who has favoured us with permission to use them. We make no apology for some abruptnesses, and apparent want of order. The complete Memoir is not chargeable with this fault: it arises from the necessity of abstracting some parts, and interrupting the connection of others, to avoid betraying the confidence placed in us.—If report may be trusted to, there is at this moment sufficient cause for our exhorting of Britain to maintain that watchfulness and readiness to which she has hitherto owed her security. We are jealous of Bonaparte's affected visit to Italy, at a period when his armies are returning from the North to resume their station on the coast of France opposite to our own. *We venture to predict that whoever remits his vigilence will be the suffering party, and pay the penalty of his rashness.* As our sentiments on the principles to be supported, and the means to be used, are well known, this is all we remark at present.

Plans may appear excellent in theory, but their real value can only be ascertained by experience. We know that practical men possess undeniable advantages, when called to decide on what should actually be executed. Supposing all other things to be equal, the power of habit imparts a decided readiness as well as superiority of judgment, to those who possess it. There are an infinite variety of technical details, of which only professors are aware: each is inconsiderable, alone, yet all together, assume a character of consequence, and *must* be attended to. They must also be foreseen and provided against; it is too late to remedy the evils of negligence when action discovers them; they must be anticipated: extempore correction too often proves a ruinous resource, when important interests are in jeopardy.

We know too well our duty to our country to reveal any facts which may give local information, that could, within the compass of possibility, afford advantage to the enemy: but the general and obvious means of resisting him cannot be made too public. Our enemy can derive nothing from the disclosure, but what he is already perfectly acquainted with, for to suppose him ignorant of the provisions of any act of our legislature, would be injustice to him, and false security, therefore incalculable injustice, to ourselves.

YEOMANRY.

"The enrollments of the cavalry in the different counties differ. Some march to any part of the kingdom; others, only to the neighbouring counties; and the terms of a few specify, that on marching from their county, a certain proportion should remain in it."

The smallest exercise of reflection will convince every one, that this force ought to be *uniform* in its composition, and sentiments. A general would be at his wits end, who should order a certain corps to take post five miles off, and should be answered "Sir, that is beyond the bounds of *our County*; and we do not go out of our county."—The answer should be, "Wherever you please, Sir; let us but face the enemy."—Whatever defect of this kind there may be, in any corps, it should be stated to the members of that corps, before the day of trial comes: We know what would be their answer, and what their conduct, *while an enemy was on our shores.*

PROVISIONAL CAVALRY.

"The composition of the provisional cavalry is such, as to point out, they never can be brought into the *line*, or looked upon as troops, in any way to be depended on in the operations of an army, otherwise than as escorts for baggage or provisions; unless, *when called out*, such of them as are well *appointed*, and mounted, being young and active men, are selected from the rest, and placed under the direction of experienced officers. Those of that description might be useful as *light troops*."

We submit then, to consideration, the propriety of instructing these young and active men in the duties of *light troops*, before their services in this kind of warfare are called for. To convert them into troops of that description *at sight* is impossible; the very novelty of their situation would, for the moment, render them useless. That kind of duty for which they are best adapted being previously stated to them, with complacency and good faith, they will be found equal to it; but every means ought to be taken to prevent in the crisis of alarm, such a reflection as "We thought we had engaged for service of *such* or *such* a kind; and did not think of being employed on *this* service." Let them long beforehand make up their minds to the duties demanded of them, and they will not fail when reminded of their engagements.

Stated places should be pointed out, at which the commander of a district *in person*, may inspect, examine, and judge in *his* own mind, for what kind of service he may depend on these troops: and what is the station they are capable of occupying in the general arrangement of his force.

SUPPLEMENTARY MILITIA.

"The plan adopted by some counties, is to incorporate the *whole*, or *part* of them, with the old regiments of militia; an arrangement which is faulty on two principles.

"1. An inundation of undisciplined men being thrown in upon the *old regiments*, will, to a certain degree, disorganize them, and destroy the advantage which may be expected from men *drilled* and accustomed to *move* together, more particularly as the old regiments of militia are very deficient in *subordinate officers*, and there is already too great a disproportion between *their numbers*, and the *rank and file*.

"2. The distance which *regiments* may be from *their own counties*, would create a delay in sending the different *quotas of men*, which would be in the greatest degree prejudicial to the *public service*."

It being understood that the provisional cavalry and supplementary militia, can be called out, only through the medium of the Lord Lieutenants of the respective counties, and this *call* being not likely to be made *efficiently* till danger presses, it is asked, by what intuition a general can make a just estimate of such assistance, their numbers, their spirit, their disposition? In his plan of operations, what occupancy shall he allot to troops, of whose merit, he is confessedly ignorant?

Our readers will attribute a fair importance

to these remarks, and will apply them to the actual situation of our country. They will consider, how far they justify the plan of admitting a number of volunteers from the *militia* into the *line:* as hereby, the line is not disordered and deranged by a number of *raw* men, suddenly brought into it; but those who enter it, have, as it were, only the *finishing of their education to take,* to be fit without delay for actual service. And this is what any two regiments draughted into either, would have to learn. The same principle may be directed to the filling up the vacancy occasioned in the militia by this manœuvre: if it were possible, the men chosen for this purpose should be those who have already some idea of the use of arms, and have only to persevere to accomplish themselves thoroughly. Happily, however, our enemy cannot so immediately direct his forces upon us, but what an interval must elapse, during which we have no doubt of sufficient proficiency being made, even by our raw recruits, to enable them to inform him what stuff Britons are made of.

The duties of the interior of our country, such as guarding magazines, whether of ammunition or of provisions, depôts of prisoners, particular localities, &c. may safely be left to the merely initiated of our troops, who may be improving as soldiers, even while doing a *duty which must be done*; and which if not thus arranged, would detain efficient and perfect troops from the scene of activity and essential service.

In speaking of the general disposition of our population, it is completely understood that the spirit of the country outruns the orders of government. Every man is willing *to do*;—but he wishes, of course to know *what* he is to do; and he ought to be practised in the *best manner* of doing it. Britons are so little used to be peremptorily controuled by orders implying dominion over them, that unless they be taught *whom* they are to obey, and *in what*, their natural habit would burst out, notwithstanding danger, with "Do it yourself: who put *you* into office to command *me?*" Whereas the same man whose rough answer would flow spontaneously from his lips, in one case; if he had previously engaged to execute a certain duty, *would* obey his engagements at a word spoken to him: he would say "This I promised to do: nor shall Bonaparté and all his imps prevent me."

The necessity, then, of directing individual efforts to produce the greatest quantity of general good, lies on those whose duty it is to arrange and order the parts in conformity to the design and co-operation of the whole. Every man should be *acquainted with his duty, and habituated to it,* before he is called by exigency to execute it. It must be obvious, that where individual exertion has only produced partial arrangements, however beneficial such might prove, yet that the greater part of the resources of the country are inactive; and that one part of the community contributes disproportionately, although the service to be executed equally concerns the whole.

Further, it is to be feared, that the fullest benefit would not be derived from the exertions of those who have engaged to make them: a drawback to some amount on the whole, arising from unavoidable incidents, must be expected, and allowed for. The leading character of a district is as liable to sickness, or accident, as any other individual: what can he do in a fever?

That love of the native soil which nature has implanted in our breasts, would execute with great reluctance an order for burning a town, for blowing up a bridge, for destroying a plantation; yet the safety of the whole nation might be compromised by favouring the enemy with that time which he would gain by leaving a town unburnt, or a bridge in passable condition, or a plantation in a state to screen him, and afford him a position.

With whatever zeal farmers, and others on the coast, for instance, may have subscribed waggons for military use, the constant principles of human nature forbid us from expecting that they would bring them forward for the use of government till *after* they had removed their own families and effects; and when they had arrived with these beyond the reach of danger, we must make great allowances for the effect of the general panic in estimating the force of those [excuses] reasons which would restrain an owner from volunteering them again into the vicinity of an enemy.

Since, however, carriages must be had for the immediate supply of the troops, *military execution* must provide waggons where they are to be had, and not from where they are all already engaged; consequently, the goodwill of the people, from not having been previously called on, and being previously informed, because somewhat removed from the seat of immediate danger, would be damped, perhaps even destroyed, by the necessary violence which the occasion would produce and justify: and, by this inadvertency, the minds of men, who might be induced to consider the magnitude of the general service which they could render to their country by alacrity, would rather impede and obstruct the public service, by their reluctance, their gloom, and their grumbling.

In like manner, would considerable numbers of men, also, be employed on the alarm, in removing their families and effects; nor could it be expected that till *after* these were safe, all should make their appearance in the ranks; some would be absent

from one cause, some from another; but these causes put together would produce a considerable deficiency; a circumstance which must always be looked for in the performance during times of danger of a promise made in moments of peace and security.

Under these circumstances, what would be the state of body and mind of such individuals, when formed in the ranks? Could they be considered as *fresh* troops? Let it be recollected, also, that many of these would have passed some hours without refreshment, others would have indulged themselves with what fell in their way: all would be fatigued; for expectation alone would be sufficient to fatigue them:—and to place such men in the ranks!.....what general could do it? Our inference is, that little effectual resistance to an enemy ought to be depended on from the country immediately adjoining to the line of coast: the country *adjoining, interiorly*, to the scene of danger, but not in immediate danger itself, is the first which could be in anywise ready for action.

But, supposing that the numbers assembled should even surpass expectation, they would constitute but an unformed mass: what is to be derived from those who do not bear arms? Yet, among these would be a proportion of not despicable strength. A *youth*, for instance, who knows every lane and avenue, may be dispatched with a message, and thereby do the service of a light dragoon: and whoever can handle the mattock or spade may serve essentially in covering the country, by breaking up all the roads, &c. through which the enemy might diverge. Or, these otherwise unemployed individuals might forward provisions, fetch and carry bread, &c. *if they did but know beforehand that such services fell to their lot.* The troops must eat; but no supply of bread could be depended on from the villages threatened by the enemy: the *interior* line of villages should report what quantity of bread they *now* bake daily: what additional quantity they think they could prepare, if required, with their present number of journeymen; what additional quantity with additional hands: every oven should be inspected, its dimensions examined, and the powers of the whole be estimated duly. Further, intelligence should be collected as to the situation of the mills and their powers, whether worked by wind or water; the quantity of grain which the millers usually keep on hand, and from what quarter they usually obtain supplies.

The farmers should be directed beforehand to what depôt to send their grain for supply of the mills; they should choose their man, at whose command their stocks should be in motion for this service; they should know what to do *as farmers*. The cattle on the coast should be driven into the interior on the first alarm, but by roads previously selected; *and not those by which troops were advancing.* It should be committed to men previously appointed by the farmers for the purpose, so that, after the proprietor had delivered his cattle, he should be under no anxiety for their treatment, either while he returned for other exertions, or for military duty. In short, no reliance ought to be placed, in the first instance, on any part of the country within fifteen miles of the coast, in case of the close approach of the enemy: this district ought to be transposed, as it were, into the interior, so that the enemy, when arrived on it, should find it *a blank*. The effecting this, without confusion, without loss of lives, or excessive loss of property, would be equal to a victory: whoever was the retreating commander on this occasion, if he executed his duty well, would deserve an ovation, if not a triumph.

Is it a *misfortune* in Britain to possess the reputation abroad of immense wealth? We know, that the French soldiers are infuriated with the expectation of plunder: this expectation, should, at all events, be disappointed. They would need refreshments on their first landing; *none should they find*, even if they did land. We repeat, *none should they find*: an orderly retreat should have cleared the country. The propriety of conducting this movement without interference of the military, without any thing approaching to the nature of requisition, must be obvious. For, when military exertions are in activity, it is impossible to avoid frequent acts of violence; the very confusion inseparable from the occasion produces them; a free people would find them, even where they were not; and such a spirit should not be suffered to originate, much less to spread.

Nor let us lose sight of the operations of the human mind: the man who was not assisting in this emergency would be remarking, or repining, or an obstacle in the way; whereas, if he were active in the duty of his station, he would be encouraging others, consequently himself; or commanding them, consequently he would set the example; he would forget danger, he would overcome difficulty, he would feel himself warmed by the *amor patriæ*, he would execrate that foe which reduced him to such straits; he would consider his individual exertions as of some magnitude, he would be, for the moment, a great man, a hero, a Briton,

" ————————Then swells his chest:
" 'Tis for my King, and zounds I'll do my best."

We have purposely avoided all discussion of the important duties which belong to a lord lieutenant of a coast country; such as the

necessity of keeping a good look out; a strict police; the removal of prisoners; the timely disposal of fishing boats, and small craft, on the coast, and in the rivers: and, what is of inconceivable importance, the securing of disaffected individuals, and whoever was likely to give information of any kind to the enemy. As the enemy would wish with the utmost anxiety, for such communications from the shore: perhaps, attention to the influx of strangers on any part of the coast, would be no bad indication of when, and where to expect him.

In these remarks we have not interfered in the smallest degree with the military movements of the troops stationed for defence of the coast. We have merely endeavoured to clear impediments out of their way, to render the population useful, by a knowledge of its duty, and thereby to allow more room for greater, and more effectual, exertion, of the courage and skill, of those who would, on such an emergency, justify the truly honourable appellation of defenders of their country.

There is yet another instance which we find the most difficult of all to state explicitly to Britons unpracticed in the art of war. In case the enemy had made good a landing, *our generals would not defend the coast towns:* they would, in all probability, fall back, some way, into the interior, on that road which they expected the enemy to take. This would not be deserting their duty, but performing it more effectually; and it ought to be so far expected by the public mind, as to occasion no perturbation, nor *extra* alarm, as if all were lost, because such a place was lost. We repeat, that a sudden destruction of the enemy is not to be too sanguinely expected; a spirit of perseverance in the contest is what we recommend to our countrymen to display: let them endure with the endurance of Britons, and return to the charge, never discomfited, however apparently unsuccessful at first: remembering that which is done well enough is done soon enough.

The result of our reasonings is, England expects every man to do his duty. Those who are not under arms, are not, therefore, bound to stand idle in the hour of exigency; they may serve their country effectually, by keeping the peace in the towns, by watching and securing suspicious characters, stragglers, wanderers not known, by protecting persons and property committed to their charge, by opposing sedition with steadiness, by keeping up loyalty among those over whom they have influence, by soothing the sufferings of the afflicted, by administering compassion among the necessitous, by preparing refuge for the destitute, by patronage of the widow and orphan, by a cheerful discharge of those offices of benevolence which Providence will lay before them, to prove them, to see what is in their hearts, whether they will obey the precepts of the sacred law of charity, the injunctions of the holy Gospel, or not.

Yes surely, amid the terrors of that eventful period, whenever it occurs, benevolence will have no need to stand idle: it will prevent evils, by maintaining the police; it will contribute to the comfort and well-being of those engaged in the service of their country, it will even look forward to the reparation of inevitable damages, and will meditate by what means to replace the country in its greatest prosperity with all possible speed.

We know that it is an error to wish that every individual should shoulder his firelock: but we advise every individual to consider in what station he can *best* serve his country. We do not advise the clergy, nor the faculty, to march in the ranks; they would there be reduced to simple individuals, and could only do, what others could do as well, if not better; whereas, in their proper station they can do what no others can. Nor is active service expected from the infirm; but those advanced in life, by their steadiness and their influence may be of unspeakable use. In short every man who will stand forward in the hour of danger will contribute by his countenance and firmness an essential service, which though it cannot be called military, yet, will contribute to protect the country by relieving the military from any other cares than those of their immediate office, and doubling their strength by permitting their whole force to be brought into action against the enemy.

ATTORNIES.

The number of Attornies has much increased within the last three centuries; for an act of parliament passed in the 33d Henry VI. chap. 7, states, that not long before that time, there had not been more than six or eight Attornies in Norfolk and Suffolk, *quo tempore* (it observes) *magna tranquillitas regnabat*; but that the number had increased to twenty-four *to the great vexation and prejudice of these counties.* It therefore enacts, that for the future, there shall only be six attornies in Norfolk, six in Suffolk, and two in the city of Norwich. As it does not appear, that this statute was ever repealed, it might be curious to enquire how it was originally evaded.

The above, which is copied from a provincial paper, reminds us of the following humourous lines by Mr. Courtney:

'Tis said how a Pope, mov'd by pity divine,
In a famine at Rome, sent to Naples for swine;
Thirty thousand at least; Marquis Carpio in hope
To save such a herd, yet not anger the Pope,
Devoutly reply'd—"Blessed Father, I swear,
In *lawyers* I'll pay you,— the *pigs* I can't spare."

SUGGESTION ON SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER OF SIR HUGH EVANS.

[Comp. Panorama, Vol. III, p. 557.]

If we were seeking a character which to general benevolence, and desire of doing good, united those oddities of diction and manners, which mark, without degrading such a man, we could no where find it better pourtrayed than in the Sir Hugh Evans of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Intent on restoring peace, so far as his power extends, he appears in the very first scene in which we become acquainted with him, to undertake the troublesome office of a mediator, and arbitrator, between Falstaff who had transgressed the laws, and Mr. Justice Shallow who had been offended by the insult, no less than by the injury. Now this interference in Shakespeare's time, implied a weight and influence of character, beyond what modern days can readily discern. For, in fact, as a magistrate, though in a remote county, Shallow had sundry advantages over Falstaff: and the power to induce him to admit of a *private* reference, is honourable to the *cloth*; and what only a clergyman could be supposed to possess. "If Sir John Falstaff have committed disparagements unto you, *I am of the church, and will be glad to do my benevolence, to make atonements and compromises between you.*"—This is a sentiment truly honourable to a churchman. It may be recommended to general adoption, and it marks the disposition of the person by whom it is uttered. There is a delicacy also, in Sir Hugh's desire to avoid "the council's hearing of a riot; the council shall desire to hear of the fear of Got."

The very simplicity of Sir Hugh's benevolence, however, betrays, him into a proposal of marriage between master Slender and Ann Page. This is no instance of the parson's wisdom, or of his knowledge of the world, or of mankind: like master Slender, "his *meaning* is good", but a practised worldling, would not have stood forward in the business. A practised worldling too, would, perhaps, have laid a much smaller stress on the disposition of Slender toward the damsel; and the poet has contrived to *balance* the sentiments of Sir Hugh with wonderful nicety on this point. In his first discourse with Shallow he seems to attribute great if not undue importance to wealth: "her grandsire left her seven hundred pounds and her father is make her a petter penny;" but he is nevertheless anxious to learn from Slender himself whether "he can affection the 'oman; or carry his good will to the maid?" and he insists on a "possitable" answer.—That Slender evades this possitableness, is no fault of Sir Hugh, who insists on knowing the true state of his affections, before he proceeds further in the affair.

In the scene of the expected duel, Sir Hugh mingles great reluctance with great resolution. He is punctual to his appointment, but is unable to restrain his melancholy; he is full of "cholers," which urge him on, but of "trempling of mind," which repels his animosity.—He admits that he should be "glad to be deceived," one moment;—the next his anger rises, and he will "knog his soe's urinals about his knave's costard."—Unable to restrain his feelings, yet unable to express them, he sings to amuse himself; but he sings without order, or connection, and we find an exercise of memory, rendered easy by habit and familiarity, not an effort of mind, intent on sentiments, poesy, or melody. He has "great dispositions to cry"—but at the supposed approach of his antagonist his courage exclaims, "Heaven prosper the right! What weapons is he?" He falls into a passion at the very mention of Dr. Caius's name, and his valour struggles against the benevolence of his mind, which intends evil to no one, and the habits of his profession, which extends kindness to every one. After this highly entertaining and prolonged equilibrium, what does the poet do with this character? He attaches him intimately to his adversary Dr. Caius, throughout the rest of the drama, and they conjointly take their revenge on the Host of the Garter, who had amused himself at their expence. Sir Hugh has good sense enough to perceive that he has been made a "vlouting stock:" his passion subsides; and the proposal of amity with his quondam enemy comes from him.

That a person so far from thinking evil of any, should reprove Ford for being jealous of his wife without cause, should advise him to "pray, and not to follow the imaginations of his own heart," is but natural: indeed, so far is the simple minded Sir Hugh from suspicion, that he takes Falstaff's "peard" in proof of his being a witch, and though he observes this unequivocal mark of sex, distinctly, yet he rests satisfied with the superficial ideas which occur to his mind, nor attributes to them the smallest importance in a case wherein they are properly intitled to the greatest. He "likes not when a 'omans has a great peard"—but he never adverts to the supposition that this "peard" might belong to a man which man was the very object of the present search.

Sir Hugh contributes his share to the mortifications thrown upon Falstaff; advises him to "serve Got, and leave his desires, that fairies may not piuse him"—and reproves him for being "given to fornications, and to taverns, and sacks, and wines, and metheglins, and to drinkings, and swearings, and starings, pribbles and prabbles." He utters his sentiments with vehemence, but they never

discredit his heart, or his profession. We must, however, consider this character as the poet drew it: for an uncleanly equivoque, in which he appears to transgress, is *not in the original*, the first folio; and ought not to be admitted. We must also, abstract from the character of Sir Hugh the whole of the Fairy scene: this was given to him, *as an actor*, whom it was convenient to spare for the purpose; but to suppose that it was originally intended as a part of Sir Hugh's *character*, is absurd; and no less absurd, than to suppose that dame Quickly could be qualified for delivering a poetical address in correct language, on the subject of fairy pastimes and manners. The paucity of capable actors in Shakespeare's company, must bear the blame of this anomaly.

Now, if we enquire what are the drawbacks on the character of Sir Hugh? we find little beyond a slight degree of pedantry, which we know not how to blame, and a redundance of words, which may very easily be pardoned. The rapidity of his ideas leads him to employ many synonyms to express the same thing; and if the smaller incidents, and phraseologies, which mark his character, approach towards ridicule, yet they never are ridiculous. It is perfectly correct, that as a churchman, he should not be "absent at the grace" before dinner; and as a Welshman that he should attend to the close of the repast, as there were "pyppins and cheese to come." As to his examination of his scholar in latin, the scene appears to have been written to please the "groundlings;" and puts the patience of the reader to the test as well as that of the parson: yet here his benevolence triumphs; and we discover neither dogmatism nor despotism in the simple Sir Hugh.

National characters are so rare in our immortal bard, that we are led to pay uncommon attention to those which he has drawn. There is also, a source of interest additional, when we recollect, that Queen Elizabeth was of the Tudor family, and certainly had Welch blood in her veins. To have drawn Iago as a Welshman, would have been offensive; to have laid the scene of Measure for Measure in Wales, might have been hazardous. The character of King Lear, and that of Owen Glendower are historical; the bard might appeal to authority for his delineations of these: but in his effusions of fancy, he has happily seized those traits which afford amusement, yet incur no censure, and excite a smile, which is infinitely distant from the sneer of contempt, or the broad laughter of sarcasm.

If we compare the characters of Fluellen and Sir Hugh Evans, we find them alike, yet different. They possess some features in common; while others are varied. The soldier is learned and pious, the churchman is resolute and valiant: the soldier is strait forward, brave even to heroism; the churchman is more considerate, and his sensations are mixed: both are pictures of benevolence, simplicity, candour of mind: both are sudden, but easily appeased: they use a multiplicity of words, but their meaning is not obscure; they are free from vice, arising from the mind, or degrading manners: they are gentlemen, though of different professions; and they may be loved, and respected, while nevertheless, we cannot overlook their oddities, or be insensible to their whimsies.

If we consider these characters as indications of an historical fact, they might lead us to enquire, whether such was the general estimation of the Antient Britons in the days of our dramatist? did he draw these from observation, and nature? are they portraits, or from general report? Whatever might be the result of these enquiries, they could not prove otherwise than honourable to the nation which furnished them, as they certainly are instances of that nice discrimination in which Shakespeare has hitherto been, and probably will always continue, unrivalled.

B. T.

MEMORANDA OF THE LATE JOHN HOWARD, ESQ.

It is known to all the world with what distinction the late benevolent John Howard, Esq. was treated even by crowned heads; by such too as he had *not flattered*; because, his death at Cherson was announced in the Petersburgh Gazette, and from thence in the British Gazette; an honour never paid to any other private individual. It is known, too, that he merited this distinction by an unwearied application of his time, talents, and property to his favourite object of alleviating the miseries of suffering humanity. To effect this he visited all the prisons of Europe; the Lazarettos, and other quarantine institutions; and he died in an attempt to discover the cause of the plague, that a knowledge of the cause might lead to the cure. But it is not known, or, at least, to very few, with what ardour he followed this design. A few extracts from some of his letters which have lately fallen into our hands, will exhibit a picture of the most indefatigable assiduity; as other parts of the same letters shew his attention to the very *minutiæ* of appearance in behalf of his works. These letters were written from Warrington while his work on Lazarettos was in the press.

Dec. 25, 1779.—I hope on Monday se'nnight to begin on my octavo edition. I devote my whole time to it. *I have not been a quarter of a mile out since I have been here*, but I bless God I am well, and a great weight will soon be off my mind.

Jan. 8, 1780. Warrington—I wrote this week, plagued with printer's devils on holidays, you are not to wonder a man's out of humour;—but we now go on well.

Jan. 31, 1780.—I keep close to my business; *this morning at my books before three.* —I wish to deliver my presents before the Judges go their circuits, as I do know and rejoice in it, that they do *check my account on their tour.*

Feb. 12, 1780.—Make your son a present of half my letter. Tell him how in Bedfordshire I have broke in my bricklayers, hedgers, &c.—*if done wrong and careless, every stake and brick is taken up and begun afresh.*

Feb. 18, 1784.—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have not been idle; not a mile and half out of town, and *few mornings have I ever been a bed at 4 o'clock:* for I have had for many weeks past, six sheets a week.

P. S. I attend to none of your political squabbles, I content myself with one country paper.

Surely these exertions in favour of our species, are more laudable, than those made by an individual in pursuit of his personal ambition; which lead, not to the preservation, but to the destruction of thousands,—in the same proportion, as it is more honourable to "deliver the prisoner, and him who is ready to perish," than to appropriate the gory honours of Apollyon, the Prince of Destroyers!

MARMONTEL.—SPAIN, AND ITS INHABITANTS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The following letter, published in the last volume of Marmontel's works, 1806, though written forty years ago, appears to me to be so correct a description of Spain, and its inhabitants, *at present*, that I cannot help wishing to see it in the Panorama. The events of which that country has lately been the seat, and those which report anticipates, confer additional interest on this communication.—I am, &c. T. B.

Comte de Creutz to M. Marmontel.

My dear Friend,—My intention was to forget you; but I have not been able to accomplish it. Unhappily for me, my friends are always present to my imagination. The delightful suppers of Mad. G. follow me, amid the sombre assemblies of Madrid, and although the Spaniards expect but little amusement from me, so entirely has Paris taken possession of my pericranium, that I tire tiresomeness itself.

Since my arrival in this country, the human race appears to have gone ten centuries backward. The Pyrennees are, in my judgement, the barriers of the enlightened world, which philosophy has not yet passed over. The inhabitants of these melancholy regions, plunged in darkness, and the most shameful ignorance, are proud of their blindness. The liberty of thinking and acting appears to them to be a contemptible blessing. Their genius as dry as their pastures, produces only unfinished embryos, and elevates itself only by fits and starts. The people whose subsistence is devoured by the monks, crushed beneath the immense weight of superstition and arbitrary power, crouches in misery and degradation, without even the power of lamentation. However, let us not calumniate human nature. This people is by nature generous, mild, sensible; and even laborious, where natural and moral causes do not prevent.

In the Northern provinces, as those of Gallicia and the Asturias, where a less suffocating air is breathed, where the laws have as yet some authority, and the inhabitants some privileges, the cultivation of the earth is carried to perfection, the mines are worked diligently, and the coast swarms with sailors. It is evident that wherever liberty extends her shade, she refreshes exhausted nature, and man starts from his state of annihilation.

Catalonia refreshed by the breezes from the Mediterranean, is cultivated as highly as Languedoc, and presents a lively and animated appearance. The people, brisk, spirited, and industrious, mingle pleasure with toil, and the artisans run from their workshops to the ball at the opera, where they display in their manner of masquing themselves, an inventive but romantic genius, which characterise the disposition of the Moors, their ancient masters.

Valentia is the pride of nature; every thing there seems like illusion; but the inchanted palaces which adorn it, are convents of monks, constructed with a magnificence worthy of better institutions, amid those delightful solitudes which seem to be created on purpose to induce a man to forget the evils attendant on humanity. At the feet of the mountains which protect this country from the westerly winds, I found the gardens of Armida. From these a thousand rivulets fall in cascades amid groves of pomegranates, laurels, and orange trees, which represent the temples of antiquity. The coolness of the shade, the murmurs of the waters, the fragrance of the odoriferous trees, the earths carpeted with lavender, hyacinths, roses and pinks, the whole excites in the spectator those inexpressible sensations which are felt by the lively fancy of youth, on the first perusal of romances, and which man, become more ca-

tional but less happy, is afflicted to despondency because he cannot again revive.

The Castilles and La Mancha offer a totally different spectacle. At one time you behold a chain of frightful mountains, the very picture of nature overthrown, and the world in ruins. It is the residence of winter in the midst of summer. At another time, the sight is fatigued by immense plains which resemble an ocean of calcined sand, and the inequalities of which are closely allied in form to the waves of an agitated ocean. The wearied eye vainly glides along the distant mountains in search of shade and verdure, it meets with a naked horizon, only, or with deserted towns. The insupportable heats which reign here during six months of the year, are as stifling as those of Zaara or Biledulgerid. The men overcome, and almost reduced to nothing, suffer the most grievous pain when called to exertion, and find ease only in repose. They would willingly remain with their arms across during a whole eternity, and they believe that purgatory is nothing more than a place of labour.

Amid these arid plains stands Madrid. Below the city flows a gutter of water, scarcely perceptible, yet honoured with the name of a river. The city is well ventilated, the streets are broad, neat, and adorned with fountains. The houses are large and spacious, giving at the same time the ideas of magnificence and misery. They might be thought built to accommodate a nation, but hardly any of them can be considered as furnished. The distribution of the apartments appears to be the contrivance of some secret enemy to order and arrangement The grandees have domains, or rather estates, which they have never seen; they prefer to vegetate in their hotels, surrounded by an army of domestics which grudgingly serves them on the knee. If they quit their palaces, it is to drawl out a pompous existence at court, or to take an indolent stroll on the public walk. There they are seen, sinking under the weight of their inutility, in contemptible carriages, adorned with slips of tin. A blind expence, a sparing luxury, absorb their immense revenues. The duke of Arcos pays to his domestics in wages 300,000 livres [£12,500] annually. The Duke of Medina Celi has ten millions of rials of income, yet is overwhelmed with debts. The nobility, nevertheless, although scarcely to be called educated, has somewhat of greatness of heart, noble manners, much frankness, and probity. They are full of kindness and attention to strangers. The Duke of Medina Sidonia is a man of great merit; he loves literature and literary men; he honours and encourages them. While he laments the ignorance of the nation, he acknowledges that the evil is beyond remedy.

The present king (1765) is really a great king. His government is vigorous. His ministers, and his favorites, too, tremble in his presence. The choice which he makes of his servants fully proves his discernment, and his deep knowledge of men and business. He has restored order in the different branches of administration, embellished the capital, constructed the handsomest highways in Europe, placed the army on a respectable footing, paid thirty two millions of piastres of the debts of his predecessor, and reduced the power of the inquisition to a nullity. That terrible tribunal, which made even kings themselves tremble, is now but a phantom unable to frighten children. But, to reform the abuses attached to the constitution, to change the genius and manners of a whole nation, is not within the power of a single reign.

The new palace at Madrid, and the country residences, are truly royal. The gardens of St. Ildephonso have something wonderful in them. They are placed in the deep ravines on the sides of the frightful Guadarama, the summits of which mountains are covered with perpetual snows. The waters which are played off in these gardens far surpass in magnificence and beauty those of Versailles and Marly. The baths of Diana have no equal in the world. These gardens have cost forty-five millions of piastres in cash.

The Escurial is a vast, simple, and majestic edifice. The king resides there amidst monks, books, and dead bodies. The most excellent pictures of Flanders and Italy are here collected. The library is not deserving of much commendation, except for the Greek and Arabic MSS which it contains. The Pantheon, or sepulchral repository for the kings, inspires terror by its magnificence. The architecture is in a sublime, but melancholy style. Nothing but the rarest marbles is seen in it. The sarcophagi are of verd antique. The whole dazzles the eye, but it makes the hair stand on end with horror, and the spectator feels effectually that this is the abode of death.

Aranjuez is a delightful place; it is the triumph of art and nature. The Tagus is conducted beneath the windows of the palace, where it forms the most beautiful cascade in the world. The trees of the Queen's Walk, on the side of the Tagus, a league in length, were planted in the time of Charles V. Only in the Indies are such tall ones to be found. They rise to the clouds, and their shade forms vaults impenetrable by the solar rays. A million of varied walks offer the most picturesque views and equal coolness. This is a truly voluptuous enjoyment in a country where the heats are so absolutely overpowering, that one expects every instant to be dried up to dust or hardened to a mummy.

The king has a magnificent hunting establishment at the Pardo, at St. Ildephonso, and at the Escurial. At the grand coursing match, which the king held in the month of November at the last-mentioned palace, I saw six or seven thousand wild animals running at the same time, and like a great army, covering an immense plain. The noise they made was like thunder; but the pleasure of firing among a drove, so close together that it was impossible to miss the mark, appeared to me to be mighty insignificant for a huntsman.

The manners in the provinces are as yet pure. Loftiness, patience, frugality, characterise a peasant. The women are beautiful and modest. Their dances and their songs, called *seguidillas*, have something so natural, so attractive, so inspiriting, that they seem to revive the golden age. But, in the capital, the entire loss of manners is obvious: the corruption of the populace is frightful, and depravity stalks abroad with hardened front. The present generation resembles a race of lame dwarfs. The complexion is the ugliest under heaven. The assemblies of company are sad and silent. It might be thought, on entering these ill-lighted apartments, that the meeting was a funeral solemnity. You remain amidst a hundred persons, of whom no one either speaks to you or attends to what you say. Every woman, of whatever condition, has publicly a lover, called *cortejo*, who is at the same time her slave and her master. They yield in general with little trouble; but, after having yielded, they are of unshaken constancy. Absence only is able to render them inconstant. On such occasions they see a lover depart without regret, and without a tear; they arrange every thing immediately to fill up the vacant place, without hesitating about the choice of the party: it is enough that he be of the male sex; the rest is of no object. The transports of love, the charm of sentiment, delicacy, delight, all is unknown; nothing is experienced but the languors and the drowsiness of love.

There are in this city two theatres, where are represented daily the *chef-d'œuvres* of absurdity. Eight days ago, was played a tragedy called *the Daughter of the Air*, and the fifth act is not yet begun. Nothing can be more graceful or more indecent than the dance called the *fandango*: in spite of this, the women of quality dance it without scruple at the public balls. It is a dance invented in the seraglios; and derived from the Moors; I defy the wisest and the coldest man to behold it with insensibility.

The *torndadillas* are infinitely pleasing, by their character of originality. They are detached scenes, sung with much grace and expression. The music, which is wholly Spanish, is capricious, but charming; it presents rapid and strongly touched compositions of expression; it is among the most interesting and most striking singularities.

The bull fights are spectacles worthy of the ancient Romans. It is impossible to behold them without feeling an elevation of soul. Nothing equals the ferocity of these animals, unless it be the courage and activity of the *toreros* (those who attack the bulls). Their superiority is marked by noble, lofty and striking attitudes. Their dexterity surpasses imagination. The last summer, at Aranjuez, a single man, armed only with a rope, advanced towards a furious bull, threw the rope over his horns, and ran rapidly round a stake fixed in the middle of the arena till he had brought the head of the bull to the stake. The animal bellowed most tremendously, and pawed the ground furiously; but the man not at all disconcerted, put a saddle on the back of the bull, leaped upon it, cut the cord, and mounted on this wild animal, advanced to attack another. Such feats shew the superiority of man, and what intelligence is capable of beyond blind force.

I own that after having mentioned the principal traits in the manners of this nation there is little to be said on what remains. The characters of individuals have so little diversity that they all seem to be cast in the same mould. Inactivity and repose deaden all the lively affections. Those varied scenes, those sudden metamorphoses which restlessness and dread of vacuity produce among other nations are never seen here. During eleven months that the disorder of the late king lasted, there was neither council nor ministry; no order emanated from the throne; every employ was vacant; every body obeyed, because it was his will so to do; in a word the state was without government, and in a perfect anarchy. Nevertheless, neither disorder nor robbery, nor assassination followed; because the silence of the passions here held the place of police and laws: the people is asleep, but their dreams are harmless. Yet this people has produced Trajans and Theodosiuses; and should it, one day, awake, it may astonish the world by its powers.

LE COMTE DE CREUTZ.

Madrid, Feb. 4, 1765.

PRIZE CATTLE—SMITHFIELD CLUB.

Dec. 11th, Mr. Sadler's spacious repository-yard, in Goswell-Street, was opened for the exhibition of the cattle, sheep and pigs, sent in as candidates for the prizes offered for the best and most economically fed fat animals, intended for sale in the London market previous to Christmas. In the early part of the day, a great number of graziers, salesmen and butchers, principally of those whose business had required their attendance in Smithfield market,

examined the animals exhibited, and in the course of the day a large concourse of amateurs in the useful arts of breeding and fattening of cattle, attended the yard.

The animals had each a label affixed at its head, stating the name of the owner, and other particulars. The prizes were adjudged as follows:—20 guineas to Mr. Flowers, for a remarkably fine Herefordshire ox; with the additional prize of 10 guineas, as being in the opinion of the judges of the shew, the best ox shewn this year above the weight of 120 stone.—20 guineas to Mr. Chandler, for his French and Devon ox, and 10 guineas for a black Scotch Highland ox.—10 guineas to Mr. Maltby, for 3 one-year old new Leicester wether sheep.—10 guineas to the Rev. T. Plasket, for 3 two-year old new Leicester wether sheep.—10 guineas to Mr. King, jun., for three one-year old South-down wether sheep.—10 guineas to the Duke of Bedford, for 3 two-year old South-down wether sheep.—10 guineas to Mr. Roads, for his black and white Berkshire pig, 15 months old, fed on skimmed milk, with the addition of only four bushels of barley meal.—10 guineas to Mr. Slow, for his black and white high Suffolk bred pig, only nine months old.

A considerable number of excellent animals, of different kinds, besides the above, were exhibited. T. Pickford, esq. of Market-street, Herts, shewed some remarkably fine Swedish turnips, and others of the white Norfolk round, and of the tankard sorts, brought as provender for his sheep; at the desire of the company, one of each of the two last sorts were selected and weighed, and found equal to 20lb. 8 oz. and 19lb. 14 oz. respectively!—At four o' clock, the principal members of the club left the show-yard, and assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern to dine, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair.—[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1090.]

Dec. 14, Mr. Sadler's yard was again crouded with amateurs of the essential arts of breeding, rearing, and fattening of cattle, and who seemed much gratified hy the inspection of some of the animals exhibited. At two o'clock a meeting of the club was held at Freemasons' Tavern, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair; Present—Sir Joseph Banks; R. Byng, J. Martin Cripps, C. Gordon Gray, G. Gunning, B. Higgins, Money Hill, A. Lechmere, Niel Malcolm, T. Merser, R. C. Paul, esqrs. Rev. T. Plasket, Viscount Sackville, Sir J. Seabright, Lord Somerville, the Earl of Thanet, C. C. Western, esq. the Earl of Winchelsea, W. F. Woodgate, esq. &c. &c. About five o' clock, near 150 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner in the Freemasons' Hall, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the Chair, supported by the above and several other noble and distinguished patrons of this institution. After dinner his Grace read the adjudication of the prizes, as given above; after which he read the premiums proposed to be given next December, in substance the same as the present ones, except a prize of twenty guineas for the best, and ten guineas for the second best ox of any description, the weight of 100 stone or upwards, and ten guineas for the best ox under the weight of 100 stone, fed without either corn or cake. His Grace also stated, that a committee had been appointed to draw up proper printed forms of certificates of the ages, work, and feeding of the several animals exhibited.—After a variety of toasts was given, among which was noticed the Farming Society of Ireland, and the Bath and West of England Society, his Grace rose and said, that we had heard much of a late pamphlet, entitled "Britain independent of Commerce;" [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1169.] while "Perish Commerce" had been the language of others: happily, the present company were not called upon to decide between the different branches of our national industry; but while they knew agriculture to be the fountain of plenty and virtuous industry, they were so fully impressed with the importance of commerce and manufactures, as heartily to concur in the union of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

Lord Somerville rose, and, after acknowledging the propriety of confining the business of the present meeting, as much as possible, within its original objects, begged to call the attention of the land-owners present to the great importance of supplying our navy with Hemp, the importation of which, from the Baltic, is now unhappily interdicted; and that, although an excellent substitute is known in the Bengal sunn hemp, should this fail of hereafter fully supplying the want of our navy, he trusted, that as hemp is proved to be an excellent preparation for a wheat crop, and to interfere little with the established system of husbandry upon strong soils, except in the growth of beans, for which it must be substituted, that the land owners would be found ready in forwarding the views of government, in raising this most essential article upon our own soils, by relinquishing the restrictions in their laws, against the growth of a vegetable, which is now proved by experience not to exhaust the soil, more than other crops, when not left to ripen its seed.

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We trust his Lordship's attention to the producing of HEMP will be noticed not only by individuals but by government.—PAPER likewise is not unworthy of the same attention; as, from the difficulty of getting foreign rags, printing and writing papers have lately risen prodigiously, and we are threatened with a further augmentation if measures are not taken to prevent it.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

House of Representatives.—The southern wing of the Capitol at Washington is so far completed as to admit the House of Representatives to hold their present session in it. It is a superb and magnificent structure, decorated with great taste and richness; and does equal honor to the liberality of the government and the skill and fancy of the architect. It at present contains seats for 160 members, besides very ample and commanding accommodations for a large audience. The other apartments of this wing are constructed with proportionate elegance.

AUSTRIA.

Dearness of Provisions.—Vienna, Oct. 15. The dearth of all necessaries of life has increased amazingly in this capital these thirteen years past: a comparison of their price in the years 1794 and 1807 shews that the price of flour is in the proportion of 22 to 58, or 15 to 39. In 1794, five pounds of rye bread might be had for a kreutzer (1¼ farthing), and now that sum fetches only 1lb. 12 ozs. The price of meat is nearly double: 1lb. of beef, which cost 9 kreutzers, costs now 16, and 1lb. of veal costs now 20 kreutzers, instead of 10. The proportion is about the same with butter, soap, candles, &c.

CHINA.

Fatal Affray.—Some time ago while our last ships were in China, the crew of one of them having obtained a holiday from the captain, a party of sailors went ashore at Canton, in order to visit the Chinese town. Unhappily, in an affray, one of those sudden events, which cannot always be foreseen or guarded against, a native was killed. As murder is a crime never overlooked in China, nor slow in receiving adequate punishment, the factory was thrown into great consternation, and with reason; as the last instance of the kind was attended with serious embarrassment. That was the death of a native by a shot fired from a Company's ship, in saluting. When told that it was *an accident*, the Chinese answered, "it was a *carelessness*, and carelessness was no accident, but must be punished as wilful." The ships were accordingly deprived of supplies, and the factory also, so that it was found necessary, at length, to deliver a man from the ship, which was guilty, and the execution of this culprit satisfied the demand of criminal justice. In the present instance, as the misfortune happened on shore, and was also the apparent act of a number of persons, the following mode was adopted to forward the purposes of justice.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman lately resident in China, dated Canton, April 18.—The affair between the English Company and the Chinese Government is at length adjusted.—After many meetings, chin-chinnings, &c. &c. the Chinese Government ordered up for trial the fifty-two sailors, belonging to the Neptune, that were on liberty when the affray happened. This order was complied with on the part of the Company, and about the 25th of March the sailors arrived in Canton, under the protection of a company of marines, from the Lion ship of war. After they had reached Canton, the Mandarins intimated that they must be taken inside the city for examination. This was resolutely opposed, and it was finally agreed that the trial should be held in the Company's old factory; the lower part of which was accordingly fitted up in great style, with yellow and crimson silk carpets, cushions, chairs, tables, &c. &c. the whole intended to represent the Emperor's Court. The business now appeared favourable, but was soon shaded by another serious occurrence: the Mandarin who was to sit in awful judgment, required, that the Chief of the Company, the Captain of the Lion, and the Commodore of the Company's ships, should not be permitted to sit in his presence during the trial. This was not acceded to, and threats were uttered on the part of the British. The Mandarin was equally obstinate, and the business assumed a very serious aspect. As the Mandarin could not come himself, or send one of higher order, he sent one who was willing that the British should sit at their ease in good elbow chairs. Thus arranged, about the 6th instant, the trial commenced, and of 52 sailors, 11 were selected as the most guilty, and laid over for further proof.—On the 9th the eleven were again brought up for trial, and two were selected as the guilty persons, who were again laid over for further investigation. On the eleventh the two were again brought forward, one of them adjudged guilty, and ordered to be kept in possession of the Company until the pleasure of the Emperor shall be known. The British ships are now loading, and will sail in about a fortnight. What fate awaits the sailor retained is uncertain; but it is probable that the Mandarins would rather touch a few of the security-merchants' dollars, and keep the affair from the Emperor, than retaliate the outrage against their countryman. In this case, not less than 100,000 dollars will be necessary to patch up the affair."

If this case should be thought proper to be sent up for revision by the Emperor, the culprit may escape death; as it is customary for the Sovereign in such cases to abate one degree of the severity of punishment, attached to the crime. We have read Chinese reports addressed to the Emperor by his tribunals and councils, on occasions of a like nature, which manifested an extreme anxiety to answer the

purposes of substantial justice, and would have done honour to the abilities and integrity of the most eminent jurisconsultus of Europe.

DENMARK.

Phenomenon.—Copenhagen, Nov. 9. The calamitous events which have been accumulating on our unhappy country have prevented our giving an earlier account of a phenomenon which was observed in the Island of Fuhnen in September last. A globe of fire was perceived in open day, which appeared to be constantly in motion, and out of which flames and sparks were seen coming, in spite of a bright sunshine. The direction of this meteor was from N. E. to S. E.—A similar phenomenon was observed in Jutland, at the same time, and in the same direction.

State of the Navy.—The Danes are making uncommon exertions to recruit their marine. It is stated, that they have in readiness for sea, 2 sail of the line, 3 frigates, 13 brigs, carrying from 14 to 18 guns, 1 schooner of 10 guns, 7 gun-boats, mounting from 2 to 6 guns, and 3 smaller ones, besides numerous yawls, each carrying a gun, and in some instances 4 howitzers. When the Danish fleet was surrendered to us, the ships were unprovided with boats :—they had been sent away, and kept concealed till the convention expired, when several hundreds of them made their appearance in the harbour. These have been fitted with guns for the annoyance of our trade in the Baltic.

FRANCE.

Natural History. —Toward the end of October a great number of foreign birds were seen passing over the communes that bound the department of Maine and Loire, and which in their flight emitted loud and shrill cries. On the morning of the 28th, an inhabitant of Longeron perceived one at a little distance from him, in one of his fields. He ran and fetched a gun, fired at the bird, and broke his wing. He expected to seize his booty with ease, but the bird ran away with such speed, as would soon have carried him out of the reach of his pursuer, had he not taken refuge in a thicket. The man, who never lost sight of him, arrived at his retreat, and was going to lay hold of him, when the bird, starting up on his legs, and raising his head to the height of his enemy's, rushed upon him, and struck him furiously with his beak and his wing. A most extraordinary conflict then took place, and after a long engagement, the bird was dispatched by the blows of his adversary. The bird weighed 17 pounds.—He had on his head a tuft of red feathers, a very long neck and bill, black feet, 15 inches in length, and three toes to each; a short tail; plumage of different colours, but principally grey and ash-coloured; the tip of the wings black; red, and rather tough, flesh. From the end of the bill to the ends of the toes, he measured four feet ten inches. He differed from the bustard in his bill; neither had he, like that bird, scales upon his legs, nor the orifices of the ears so much covered. He differed from the crane in size, in the colour of his feet, and in the fine down which covered the great feathers. The down seemed to resemble that of the ostrich, though the bird was not of that species.

Irish College. — The fine college of the Irish, situated near rue des Postes, at Paris, has lately communicated its name to the rue de Cheval Vert, which is now called rue des Irlandais (Irish-street). The master of this college is M. Walsh, who has acquired so much celebrity by the important services which he has rendered, and still renders, to the instruction of youth. The Superintending Board of Management is composed of the Archbishop of Paris, the Prefect and the First President of the Court of Appeal, the Proctor General Imperial of the same Court, and two Members appointed by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior. The College Physician resides in the house. This school glories in uniting to the study of the sciences and letters, that of religion. The last is not merely an accessary. The masters exert themselves in a particular manner, to fulfil their duty in that respect, and to inculcate its principles into young minds confided to their care, without, at the same time, neglecting the other branches of instruction. What particularly distinguishes this school, is, that it is the only one that has a course of Latin, philosophy, and of argumentation, such as existed in the University—an exercise not without its advantages, and which has given us excellent logicians. Besides the habit of speaking Latin, affords great facility to speaking French. M. Fontanel, Prefect of Studies in this college, commenced his course of Philosophy Nov. 3, with a Latin speech.

The Queen of Westphalia—On her arrival at Fontainbleau, was agreeably surprised to see all the apartments furnished and decorated exactly like those which she occupied at Stutgard. This young Queen has gained all hearts by her *affability* and *good nature*. Her Majesty went, on the 18th of November, accompanied by the Duke of Wurzburg, to Versailles, where she arrived about noon. She inspected the apartments of the Imperial Palace, and then went to see the gardens where the water-works played. The rain which came on prevented their usual effect.

The French papers do not inform us what were the *feelings* and *sentiments* of this lady in traversing those apartments which were so often crowded by all the noble and princely families of *free* Europe, to pay homage to the amiable but unfortunate Marie-Antoinette! When we contrast the zenith and glory of

Versailles, at the time of the grand fête given by Louis XVI and his consort to the ambassadors of Tippoo Saib, with the present race of upstarts who were then in their native nothingness, we shudder! What ideas does it present of the transitory nature of human grandeur: regicide assassins seated on their murdered sovereigns' throne! and this not a poetic fiction, not an incident in an epic poem, but what we have seen, and live to feel the baneful effects of. If such ideas never occurred to the Queen of Westphalia, we envy not her feelings—We at least recollect, that the late sovereigns of France lost their throne by *affability* and *goodness of heart*, whilst the present obtained and preserved it by blood and midnight assassination!

Curious Aloe.—There is now in the *Jardin des Plantes* an aloe ready to blossom. This is a most rare and curious event, as last century one only has blossomed. Its stalk which rises in the centre of the plant and which is to be crowned with flowers, is remarkable for its height and the rapidity of its growth. It requires fifty or sixty years in our climate to render one stem capable of bearing flowers.

False Expression of an Allegory in the Tomb of Rousseau, at Paris.——The sepulchre of Rousseau, whose remains were deposited in the French Pantheon (formerly the church of St. Genevieve), are enclosed in a sarcophagus made of boards and plaster. It has the form of a long trunk or coffer; at each end are folding doors, apparently capable of being opened. One of these *flaps* is partly open, and out of it projects a naked arm, *the hand grasping a torch, the flame of which spreads all over the monument.* On considering the time and circumstances when this monument was constructed, we may safely guess, that the artist intended to represent this philosopher as enlightening the world from the very depth of his tomb: but the mere aspect of this extended arm, and this furiously flaming brand, rather suggests the idea of *an attempt to set the world on fire.* In short, it appears to be an emblem much more proper to preserve the memory of Herostratus, than that of the author of the "Social Contract,"—— understood as his partizans understand it:———though perhaps some of our readers may think it equally apt for both. This sarcophagus is further distinguished by being adorned with rough trunks of trees, billets of wood, and branches with leaves, instead of pilasters and other ornaments. The artist, we may suppose, had in his mind the idea of *floreat semper*, eternal verdure; but this is no less impossible to be executed *expressively* in sculpture, than to be ensured to the productions of a writer of the character of J. J. Rousseau.

Imperfection in the Construction of the Church of St. Genevieve at Paris.—The church of St. Genevieve, the boast of Paris, and of its architect, Soufflot, in point of construction, has not justified that opinion which the Parisian public had formed of it. The pillars beneath the dome have given way; and the French architects have been at a loss by what means to restore them to their perpendicular state. M. Rondelet, who had the charge of constructing parts of this building under Soufflot, proposes to convert the pillars into pilasters, by absorbing the greater part of them into the mass of wall adjacent. This is thought to be the least expensive mode of accomplishing the purpose, and it departs least from Soufflot's design: but it infers the loss of twelve columns of the peristyle, and pilasters are utterly incapable of supplying their intention. Recourse, therefore, must be had to painting and gilding. Large pictures must be placed before the pillars, in order to conceal from a spectator what otherwise would appear displeasing,—viz. the *inclination* of the columns, as they now stand, or the want of correspondence between the proposed pilasters, and the parts of the arcades above them, which they ought to support.—Those who were acquainted with M. Soufflot know, that he proposed to himself to emulate and surpass Sir Christopher Wren's construction of St. Paul's at London. He has not been so happy: neither has he been so happy in other respects. He did not live, as the English artist did, to see his work finished: nor was his monument erected, as was intended, amid his construction. The sum of 40,000 francs, which had been allotted by M. Bertrand de Moleville, while Minister, for that purpose, was dissipated in the Revolution. He therefore could not adopt the happy allusion of Sir Christopher's inscription: *Si monumentum quæris,—circumspice.*

Parisian Bougie, ex voto.—— After the French had lost the battle of Poictiers, in which their King, John, was made prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356, Paris, being divided by factions, became a prey to troubles and anarchy. To interest heaven in their favour, the citizens made a vow which was singular enough. It was, to offer to the Virgin a *wax candle long enough to surround the whole city.* In conformity to this engagement, on Aug. 14, 1357, the vigil of the Assumption, the municipal corps, in full ceremony, presented to the bishop and chapter, in full assembly, this new offering for the first time. This custom continued nearly 250 years to 1605, when Paris being considerably enlarged, the vow became annually of greater difficulty to fulfil. At length, this offering of a wax candle was changed to that of a large silver lamp, which was given by the city, and hung up in the cathedral.———*Query.* The length, weight,

and value, of a wax candle, capable of *surrounding the city of London* at the present time?

Tocsin.—It is probable, that not many readers are acquainted with the derivation of the word *tocsin*, which imports a peculiar manner of striking the bells, for the information of those who hear it: we may call it in English to *clank* the bells. It seems that bells being anciently called *saints*, from the name they bore, the custom of striking them with a hammer received the appellation of *Toque Saint*, whence, by corruption, is derived *Tocsin*. The office and charge of striking bells belonged to the *Cheveciers* of the church; called in Latin *Copicerii*, or otherwise *Primicerii*, because they were *first written* in the list of officers who were on the establishment. This list is called *Cara*, by Pliny, Suetonius, and Juvenal.

Mercier and Dr. Gall.—The wits of Paris have begun their pleasantry upon the *high German Doctor*, and amongst the rest Mr. Mercier, the author of *le Tableau de Paris*, has entered the list with his *podology* against *craniology*. He humourosly pretends that "it is not in the Head that ideas reside, nor by the Head that man differs from other animals; that a man without a Head would not, on that account, be less reflecting; in short, that the Head says nothing, does nothing, and contributes nothing to the observation of man. It is his Foot which does every thing.—It is in the Foot that we must seek and find the stamp of man's original dignity. In the Foot? —Yes, Sir, in the Foot!—Look at the Foot of man, who smiles at your surprize, is it not the Foot which supports the Head? Does not the Foot express anger and indignation? In Spain all matters of love and gallantry begin with the Foot. The Foot in China plays the first part. There is nothing more rude, than to tread upon another's Foot: when a man gets drunk, his Foot refuses to carry him in that state of debasement, in fine the Foot cannot lie like the mouth and eyes. You must perceive then that the Foot has all those qualities which prove a man to be a thinking being, or in other words the Foot is the seat of the soul. If you would know, therefore, whether a woman is tender or faithless, if a man has the understanding of Montesquieu, or the folly of ———, instead of looking at his skull, you must see his Foot. Yes, good Doctor Gall, you shall see my *Head*, and I will go and examine your *Foot*."—Thus far Mercier's wit. We have not yet heard whether Dr. Gall has expressed any design of visiting Britain; but, from the tenor of a letter, received from our correspondant *Ingeniosus* (vide p. 806), we are inclined to believe that he intends us a favour: we have therefore given these communications a place in our work, that the public may be forewarned, and well advised, how they suffer their *heads* to come under the *hands* of the Doctor; and indeed, if Mercier should come with him, how they suffer *him* to obtain the *length of their foot!*

GERMANY.

Trade and Commerce.——Banks of the Mayne, Nov. 21. In the month of October last, trading caravans arrived again at Breslau from Russia and Moldavia. They were twenty-two in number, one of which, from Moldavia, consisted of 14 waggons: the others were from Russia, consisting of 240 waggons. They brought talc, potash, caveat, soap, and hemp-seed oil. These goods were exchanged for cloth and linen.

State of the Jews in Frankfort on the Maine.—We are unable to report the *actual* state of the Jews in this city, since the calamities which have attended the north of Germany, and the changes that have been projected there; but the following description of their condition not long ago has been communicated to us by a respected correspondent.—"Will it be believed, that in the 19th century there exists a republic, where public opinion has so stigmatized the Jews, that they dare not, under pain of being insulted, enter the wide alleys which serve as a promenade to the Christians? And yet Frankfort on the Maine is known to possess citizens, estimable in every respect, and who, no doubt, will raise their voice, for the purpose of putting an end to this injustice, less dishonourable to those who suffer it than those who tolerate it. ———But, let us hope, that the epoch approaches, when all the separate Jewish communities will be abolished; when civil toleration, expiating the crimes of preceding generations, will call mankind without distinction to fulfil all the duties and enjoy all the rights of citizens.

HOLLAND.

Passports and Liberty!—The King of Holland has issued very strict regulations respecting persons passing to the islands on the whole coast of Frizeland, and East Frizeland. They must have a passport; which passport must have the *visa* of the minister of justice and police, and the military commander if any on the spot: these are to make faithful abstracts of such passports. The route by which all persons *must* pass, is marked with great precision, nor can any person be put ashore, except at certain villages, which are named: The absence of a passport subjects the defaulter to imprisonment.

INDIES, EAST.

Native Seamen.—March last arrived at Calcutta the ship Lady Barlow, Capt. MacAskill, from Bombay, last from Point de Galle. She sailed from Bengal for Port Jackson, in March 1804, and remained several months on the Coasts of New Holland and

New Zealand;—from Port Jackson she proceeded to England, and from thence came out to Bombay, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Throughout so many climes and seasons, with a humane and meritorious degree of attention on the part of Capt. Mac-Askill and his Officers, the health of the crew, consisting of upwards of fifty natives of India, was so well preserved, that only two casualties occurred during their protracted voyage, which occupied more than three years. This among many other instances, demonstrates that the native seamen, when attended with proper care and treatment, are not more liable to diseases, in any climate, than sailors of other countries. The valuable Work published in Bengal, by Dr. Wm. Hunter, and entitled, "An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen, on long Voyages," has, it is very evident, tended successfully to the establishment of the material decrease now observable in the number of casualties, amongst the native crews of ships navigating from India to Europe, in contrast with the great mortality which, a few years since, generally prevailed on similar voyages.

Oriental Fêtes.—We learn from Madras, that on 16th Feb. a most splendid entertainment was given at Brodie Castle, by the Rt. Hon. Lady Theodosia Cradock, intended as a farewell party to the numerous friends of the Commander in Chief, and his Lady; but whose departure for Europe is postponed. On the road for more than a mile distant from the house, peons were stationed with flambeaux, and troopers paraded, at different intervals.—On a nearer approach, the road was lined with lamps, placed at about 3 feet distance, which had an appearance of gaiety and splendour, difficult to be imagined.—The *coup-d'œil* of the house itself appeared like one of those palaces of enchantment, that eastern writers have so largely expatiated on—it was one blaze of light—pyramids of coloured lamps, decorated the top; and at the entrance on the sides of the large flight of steps, similar pyramids were placed, and the grenadiers of H. M. 94th regiment were stationed on either side of the flight of steps, which lead up to the veranda of the castle. The interior decorations of this splendid mansion, were as usual,—and the rooms were filled with a numerous and brilliant assemblage, comprizing nearly the whole settlement. —The dancing was admirable. A pandal was erected for a supper room, and which from the acknowledged taste of the noble hostess, was as might have been expected, truly elegant; the building was a square, with a dome in the centre—the whole was lined with red, interspersed with rich gold ornaments, and carpeted with a rich scarlet cloth. —Numerous large and brilliant lustres, with chandeliers, colored and plain, were suspended throughout, with large reflecting convex mirrors, or rather balls, distributed in every part of the ceiling.—After supper a display of fire-works took place on the opposite side of the water, partly native and partly European; the former commenced by a signal gun fired from the crescent of boats illuminated and moored in the river, and opened with an effect which we do not recollect to have seen equalled; the various coloured lights produced; the almost infinite variety of fantastic contrivances in different coloured fire, evinced a knowledge of *pyrotechny* in the natives of this country, not surpassed by Europeans, and in some particular instances not equalled; they were novel and striking.—A boat traversed the river in front of the pandal, dropping at intervals into the water a species of rocket, which tumbled about, and spouted fire in a humourous and whimsical manner, affording apparently much diversion to the brilliant assemblage of rank and beauty, collected on the terrace of the pandal.—After the native fire-works, two signal guns were fired from the crescent; which, with the surrounding country, appeared instantly in a blaze of artificial day. The house, octagons, and garden of Colonel Munro, were illuminated in a stile of inconceivable brilliancy and splendour, for about two minutes. When all again became dark, on a small island opposite the castle, the word "Farewell" appeared in radiant fire, for the space of about a minute, and was then blown into the air with a violent explosion. The effect of this device afforded a scene of sublime, and almost terrific grandeur. Immediately after the explosion, a flight of European rockets, announced the conclusion of a scene which in splendour and magnificence of effect we believe as yet stands unrivalled.—A full band of music was stationed in a boat on the water, and at intervals played appropriate tunes with great effect.—After the fire-works, the company returned to the ball-room, where the festive dance recommenced, and was kept up with unabated spirit until a very late hour in the morning.

Famine at Madras.—A dreadful famine prevails here, and throughout the peninsula, in consequence of the late N. E. Monsoon having totally failed. The poor natives are dying in every part of the country—not a tree, near the sides of the road leading to Madras but has dead bodies of the famished natives lying beneath it. Such as can reach the presidency are fed, and their lives are saved by the charitable contributions of the European inhabitants, and by certain portions of rice daily issued by government. Lord Bentinck has done, and is doing every thing in his power to alleviate the miseries of the wretched sufferers.—We hope that the measures adopted by the governments in India will considerably lessen the evils to be apprehended

from the scarcity of grain occasioned by the late failure of the periodical rains on the Eastern coast of India. The honorable the governor in council at Fort St. George has issued orders to licence all neutral vessels and particularly American vessels to import grain at that presidency till the 31st December, 1807, provided the cargoes of such vessels consist exclusively of grain.—The above is dated July 20, and is the latest account received in Europe.—Lord Minto arrived at Madras June 20, and departed for Calcutta in the Modeste the day the letter was dated.

Postmaster-General.—April 28, died, after an illness of a few hours, Richard Comyns Birch, Esq. Purveyor-General of Hospitals, Postmaster-General, and Commissioner of Chinsurah and Chandernagore; a man whose virtues shone too conspicuously in an active and useful life to need the aid of posthumous panegyric. At once a man of letters and the polished gentleman, blessed by nature with genius and talents, which he had sedulously and successfully improved by observation and reflection; possessed of feelings tremblingly alive to the calls of benevolence, a heart ever prone to indulge in the tenderest sympathies of distress, his virtues assumed a scope, an activity and direction that gave dignity and practical utility to every period of his life. In the death of such a man, society has to mourn no ordinary loss; his bereaved family and relations have to deplore a most afflicting calamity, under which no consolation can arise but in pious resignation to the will of that unerring Providence, before whom he has been hence called to receive in a better life the reward of virtue.

ITALY.

Rate of Interest.—Bonaparte has reduced the rate of interest throughout his kingdom of Italy, to 5 per *Cent.* in civil matters, and 6 per *Cent.* in commercial adventures. Usurers by custom and habit are condemned to lose half the capital they lend: and if the lender has employed any artifice or collusion he is liable to an imprisonment of two years.

LAPLAND.

Lapland Particularities.—Cape North is part of an Island named Magerö; but the Island is so near to the Continent that it may be said to be one with it. This is the most northerly point of the continent of Europe. —The heat on the confines of Lapland, was, at 9 o'clock in the morning in summer in the sun, 36° Reaumur: 145. Fahrenheit: in the shade 23 1-5 R. 116 1-6 F. in the water 14⅔ R. 96⅔ F. p. 85.—The sun shines without intermission during 49 days in summer, and is not seen during an equal space of time in winter: however there is at that season a twilight of three or four hours, at least. These long nights are frequently enlightened by the Aurora Borealis, which is seen sometimes in the Zenith. The ice assumes its fixedness in October, and does not disappear till the end of May, or early in June; the ordinary thickness to which it attains is three feet on the rivers. The frost on the surface of the earth reaches about three feet and half in depth; and the height of the snow on the ground is commonly three or four feet. The number of days of rain or snow is to those of the year as 2 to 5, and cloudy days to clear as 2 to 3. The North East wind blows with most force in Autumn; the East wind usually brings continued rain. Gusts of wind are very common; but during eleven years no hurricane, properly speaking, has happened. Thunder is frequent in summer, and indifferently from all points of the compass.—At Alten, the most northern town on the coast, which has a good port, and does a good deal of business, the course of life during the summer half of the year, especially while the sun is constantly above the horizon, is, to rise at ten o'clock in the morning, dine at 5 or 6 in the evening, sup at one hour after midnight; and go to bed at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. In winter, and during the long night, which lasts from the beginning of December to the end of January; a kind of apathy which well suits the season, prevails, and sleep engrosses more than half of the twenty-four hours: when awake, the chief occupation is that of keeping up sufficient warmth, and business of most kinds is suspended.

Deer.—It is necessary that travellers should carefully distinguish the domesticated Reindeer from those which are wild: for nothing could expiate in the eyes of the Laplanders the crime of having killed one of those animals on which their subsistence depends: they would persuade themselves, after such an accident that misfortune would immediately attach itself to them, and that their whole herds would perish. Nevertheless, they kill many of these deer, themselves, every year; but then they practise certain ceremonies which they consider as indispensable to avert misfortune. The only difference between the wild deer and the tame, is that the former are fatter, more plump, and of a deeper colour than the others.

Population.—The parish of Enontekis, contains 120 square miles, and consists of 820 persons: 409 males 411 females, 258 settlers, 562 native Laplanders, including 295 children: of 20 or 30 born annually about 10 or 15 die. One Laplander had reached the age of 80 years. The village of Kantokenio, situated on the brink of the river of Alten, 59 swedish miles from Tornea, is one of the most considerable in this part of Lapland. A fair is held here which is very numerously attended, and the church is in great venera-

tion by the Laplanders who venture out to fish on the Frozen Ocean. When they are in danger on that perfidious sea, they often make vows of giving candles or other offerings to the church at Kantokenio; a vow which they never fail to accomplish, being fully persuaded, that they owe their deliverance to it. A Swedish mile contains more than six English miles, or as 6,000 to 903½.

RUSSIA.

State of the Navy.—In addition to Panorama, Vol. III. p. 627, we have to mention: The flotilla of Ochozk, 11 vessels carrying 36 guns.—At sea, 11 ships of the line, carrying 760 guns, the precise stations of which are not mentioned, neither are the smaller vessels particularised.—Building, 10 sail of the line.—Total, 53 sail of the line; 34 frigates; 59 cutters, brigs, &c.; smaller vessels, 226; carrying, in all, 4,428 pieces of cannon.

SWEDEN.

State of the Navy.—Our fleet consists of 12 sail of the line and 8 frigates, besides cutters, gallies, &c. and there are 2 ships of the line building.

SPAIN.

Conspiracy against His Majesty.—(Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 651.)—Madrid, Nov. 5.—This day the King has addressed the following decree to the President of the Council of Castile:—"The voice of nature unnerves the arm of vengeance; and, since inconsideration calls for pity, a tender father cannot refuse it. My son has already revealed the authors of the horrible plan, which miscreants had induced him to meditate. His repentance and remorse have dictated the following appeals, which he has addressed to me:— 'Sir and my Father—I have rendered myself culpable in being wanting to your Majesty. I have failed in my duty to my King and my Father; but I repent, and I promise your Majesty the most humble obedience. I ought to have done nothing without the consent of your Majesty, but I have been surprised in an unguarded moment, I have denounced the guilty, and I pray your Majesty to pardon me, and to permit your grateful son to kiss your feet. FERDINAND. *San Lorenso, Nov.* 5.'—To the Queen—'Madame and Mother, I deeply repent of the great fault I have committed against the King and the Queen, my father and mother. With the greatest submission I also ask your pardon, for my great obstinacy in denying the truth to you the other evening. On this account I beg your Majesty, from the bottom of my heart, to deign to interpose your mediation with my father, that he would grant permission to his grateful son to kiss the feet of His Majesty. FERDINAND. *San Lorenso, Nov.* 5. 1807.'—In consequence of these letters, and at the prayer of the Queen, my well beloved spouse, I pardon my son, and he shall return to my favour, when his demeanour shall give me proofs of true amendment in his conduct. I also order that the same judges who have investigated this matter since its commencement continue their inquiries, and to add other colleagues, if they think it necessary. I also enjoin, that when the inquiry shall be terminated, they submit to me the sentence, which must be conformable to law, to the importance of the crimes, and to the quality of those who have committed them. They must take for their basis, in drawing up the heads of accusations, the answers given by the Prince in the examination he has undergone, and which are signed by his own hand, as well as the papers written with his own hand, which were seized in his cabinet. Their decision shall be communicated to my Councils and my Tribunals, and shall be circulated among my people, that they may acknowledge my pity and my justice, and to assuage the affliction into which they were thrown by my first decree, for they saw in it the danger of their Sovereign and their Father, who loves them as his own children, and is beloved in return. (Signed) DON BARTOLOMEO MUNOZ."

Thanksgiving.—By his Royal decree of the 30th October last, His Majesty deigned to make known to the Council, that his Royal Person was, thanks to the assistance of God, delivered from the catastrophe which threatened it. On this subject, the Council proposed to His Majesty to grant permission, that all ranks in the kingdom give thanks for this goodness to the Most High, by a solemn festival. His Majesty having consented to the wish of his Council, has appointed this day for its execution, and has decreed that you give the necessary orders that similar festivals take place in your chief city and its dependencies. I now communicate to you the Order in Council for its regular execution; and in order that you may make it known to the Archbishops, Bishops, Seculars, and Regulars of the Holy Church, desiring you to acknowledge the receipt of the present decree. (Signed) DON BARTOLOMEO MUNOZ. Madrid, Nov. 3, 1807.

TURKEY.

Unfortunate Selim, and Printing Presses.—If ever the constitution of the state was capable of a reformation internally, it certainly would have taken place under the reign of the unfortunate Selim. It is well known how great a favourer this enlightened sultan was of European cultivation and science. He was himself a good poet, and after his deposition wrote a poem on his abdication of the throne, which was much praised by the commissioners. Under him likewise flourished the Turkish printing presses, which were first in-

troduced under Achmet III, but revived and strenuously supported by Selim III.; and here it may be remarked, that the sultans who so zealously encouraged this institution suffered by popular insurrection. The printing was carried on in the extensive barracks at Scutari. These barracks were at the same time the residence of the newly organized troops of the emperor, and were first stormed by the insurgent Janissaries. With the destruction of this corps, the employment of the press naturally ceased. Unfortunately the intelligent director of it, Abderrahman, had brought up no successor to his occupation: he was satisfied with not being sacrificed by the Janissaries among the other participators in the reformations of Selim. Even should the Turkish empire be restored to a state of greater tranquillity, which is not likely soon to happen, Abderrahman is now dead, and no person will undertake the revival of the institution. The last work which came from this press was finished about the beginning of the present year, and must have been very useful.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Dec. 17, both Houses met, agreeable to the last prorogation; and were, as a matter of course, further prorogued to the 21st of January; when this great council of the people, the pride of England, and the envy of Europe, the sheet anchor to the hopes of all civilized minds, will meet for the actual dispatch of business.——We were given to understand, that even in the ordinary routine of business, this dispatch would be real, and persevered in; and that the notice, given in the Commons, (where much of the public and most of the private business originates) at the close of last session, respecting the days to be appointed in the approaching session for receiving *private* petitions, bills, and reports, would not be suffered to become a dead letter. Indeed we were informed from a respectable quarter, that the days to be fixed for those purposes, would be in similar quickness, as those in the early part of the spring session; *viz.* petitions for private bills, not after the 27th of February; for bills, not after the 26th of March; and for the report of such private bills, not after the 11th day of May.—We were glad to hear these remarks; both that private members and public ministers might not be kept unnecessarily in town attendance, from their respective posts, in these critical times.

Lord Nelson's Monument.—A model of the monument intended to be erected in Guildhall, at the expense of the city, is just completed, by Mr. J. Smith, of Portland-road who gained the prize offered for the best design, and who is employed to construct the monument. The design combines, in a great degree, simplicity and grandeur. A figure, with a mural crown, intended to personify the City of London, is represented inscribing on the tomb the word "*Trafalgar*," above which are already written "*Nelson*," encircled in a wreath of laurel, "*Nile*," "*Copenhagen*." Beneath, is a tablet intended for an inscription. On one side is Britannia in a reclining attitude, lamenting over a portrait of her favourite Hero. In front is a recumbent figure, representing the *Ocean*, expressing a mingled sensation of surprise and regret at his death. Attached to Britannia, are the lion and trident, and on each side of the figures, trophies. Below is a representation of the Battle of Trafalgar, and on each side a *French* and *Spanish* captive. —The monument is intended to be placed in the recess corresponding to the situation of Lord Chatham's monument, on the same side, and will thus immediately strike the eye on entering the hall at the great door. The monument will be immediately proceeded upon; but a considerable time must of course elapse before the public can be gratified with a view of it.

Mr. Pitt's Monument.—Mr. Nollekens is the artist whom the committee of the University of Cambridge have selected to execute the statue of Mr. Pitt. The committee have found it necessary to call for one-third more of the original subscription.

Resuscitation of Fish.—An experiment was made at Cheltenham, by Col. Riddell, for the resuscitation of fish, apparently deprived of life, by being for a length of time out of their natural element. A woman brought the colonel sixteen carp from the distance of 12 miles, and when they were put into the water, they lay on the top of it on their sides as if actually dead. The colonel then took them one by one, and filled their stomachs with a powder, and very soon after they were put into the water again. They began to move about slowly at first; and as the motion increased, they blew the powder out of their mouths, which appeared in the water like clouds of blue vapour in the air. As they discharged this, they seemed each instant to acquire additional strength; and when they appeared again to flag, an additional dose of the powder was administered, and on the second or third, 15 out of the 16 were, in less than an hour, so strong and lively in the tubs, that they were deemed perfectly fit for the pond, into which they were severally put one by one, when they instantly darted from the edge of it.

British Navy.—We have in various parts of our work noticed the navies of foreign powers, and we feel a just pride in stating that the British navy at present comprises 261 sail of the line, 34 fifties, 258 frigates, 580 sloops, brigs, &c. carrying upwards of forty thousand guns.

Communion Plate.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, K.B. has presented the Rev. Mr. Hudleston, with an elegant set of communion plate, for the use of St. Nicholas's chapel, in Whitehaven. The flagon, chalice, and paten, are each of them ornamented with I.H.S. handsomely engraven within a radiated circle. The inside of the chalice (which is of the most beautiful shape) is richly gilt and burnished; and upon the flagon (which is nearly 12 inches in height, and of the most dignified and venerable appearance) is an embossed representation of the "Taking down from the Cross," capitally executed. In short all the embellishments, if we may be allowed to use the word on such a subject, are of the most appropriate kind; and the whole speaks the taste, as well as the munificence of the noble donor.

Ferry Boat.—By the resolutions of a public meeting at Spalding, it seems that a ferry-boat is about to be established at Fossdike Inn, by which travellers in Lincolnshire will be enabled to avoid the uncertain, and sometimes dangerous passage, which has hitherto been used across the Wash.

New Light-house.—The corporation of the Trinity-house of Newcastle, have contracted with Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the lowlights quay, for another Light-house. The former will be 70, the other 84 feet high, and when finished, according to act of parliament, will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

Sheffield Fire Office.—It is a matter of surprise that no institution of this kind has yet been established in Sheffield. A number of gentlemen have agreed to form a society on the following plan:—The shares to be £50 each; but no person to be permitted to hold more than ten shares. Every subscriber to pay ten per cent. on each share, in order to defray the expences which may be incurred; and there is reason to suppose, that no further instalment will ever be required from the subscribers.

Uncommon Retention of Facultics in extreme Old Age.—There are now two men living in the neighbourhood of Bolton, one called Abraham Haslam, aged 94, who can read any chapter in a small bible with the naked eye, and is in other respects lusty and healthy. The other, named Wm. Lomax, a weaver by which profession he at present earns his subsistence, at the lengthened age of 98 years.

Caution to Farmers.—An ingenious surveyor has given the following intimation, which appears to merit the serious attention of every one engaged in agriculture:—"I beg leave to recommend every farmer to be guarded against that well known shrub the barberry, which frequently grows spontaneously in the hedges in many parts of this county (Norfolk) as whole fields of wheat have been blighted by only one of those plants, their effect beginning first in a semicircle from the plant, and spreading regularly over the whole field. —As many persons to whom I have related this circumstance have been incredulous, I can assure them, that I have often been an eye witness of the fact, and for their further information, refer them to almost every respectable farmer in the counties of Suffolk and Berks." This is agreeable to the discovery made by Sir Joseph Banks, and to the treatise which he published on the subject; in which that intelligent agriculturist shewed that the disease of the barberry bush is capable of being communicated to corn, in a certain state of the plant, and of injuring it, by absorbing its juices and preventing its growth.

Destruction of Game.—Upon the sporting demesne of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. in Suffolk, no less than 6000 hares were killed in the course of last year. At the latter end of October Mr. Coke had a shooting party at Holkham, when they killed in three days, 1457 head of game, &c. viz. 45 partridges, 150 pheasants, 631 hares, 596 rabbits, 29 woodcocks, and 5 other birds.—Although this party committed such great havock among the game, yet it by no means equals what we have been witness to ourselves abroad, nor what is related in Panorama, Vol. I. p. 586, of a *partie de chasse* of Francis I.

Cultivation of Fen Land, in Lancashire. —Mr. Calthorpe has obtained the gold medal from the Society of Arts, &c. for the cultivation of spring wheat on eighty-two acres fourteen perches of land in Gosberton fen, in this county. The wheat, which was the horned or rough-eared sort, was sown broad cast, eight pecks per acre, between the 1st and 14th of April.— Mr. Calthorpe has known wheat sown with great success as late as the 20th of May. Part of the land in question is moor upon clay, and the rest moor upon sand, and is in a state of high cultivation. The produce was 440 quarters 1 cwt. 1 stone, which sold for 1008l. 3s. 6d. The expences, exclusive of allowance for rent and tythes, amounted to 262l. 15s.—The grain weighed 57lb. per Winchester bushel.

Chichester Improvements.—Twenty lots of land have been sold by the corporation of Chichester, on which a new street is to be constructed. It will be called Bridge-street, will be twenty feet broad, and lead from the

centre of High-street across the canal to Orchard-street, Cross-house.

County Court House for Cumberland.—The workmen have begun clearing away the rubbish within the bastions of the citadel of Carlisle, preparatory to their being converted into court houses for the county. The citadel will soon lose its original appearance, and assume an aspect very different from its former state. In its ancient form it consisted of two immense bastions or round towers, connected by a rampart of considerable extent, with embrasures and battlements. It could boast of little beauty of embellishment, and was altogether a grotesque piece of military architecture. A modern tourist says, "it was built by Henry the Eighth, and had the form of all his castles on the Hampshire and Kentish coasts." This city will soon lose almost every vestige that marked it as a frontier town, and the castle will be the only building remaining to indicate the struggles which it formerly had to maintain against the assaults of the inhabitants of the now sister kingdom.

Norwich Pavement.—At a late meeting of the Commissioners it was proposed to widen the approach to the Castle-hill, by taking down some houses in the Golden Ball lane; it was also proposed, that the sum of 10,000l. or 15,000l. should be borrowed, under the authority of the act, in order to enable the Commissioners to contract for paving the principal streets in the course of two or three years.—We have before enumerated the improvements making in this town, we therefore refer our readers to Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1082, and to Vol. III. p. 196.

Life Preserver.—At a meeting of the principal merchants of Yarmouth, held at the town-hall, Oct. 26, the mayor in the chair, the following was unanimously agreed to, and signed by the gentlemen present:—"We, the undersigned, having examined the apparatus invented by Capt. Manby, barrack-master, of Great Yarmouth, and many of us having also seen experiments successfully tried, are of opinion, that the system is fully adequate to answer the laudable purposes of the inventor, and likely to prove highly serviceable in saving the lives of persons from vessels stranded on a lee shore; we therefore think it a duty we owe to the public and Capt. Manby, to make known his invention, and to recommend it to the serious attention of his Majesty's executive government. The plan is perfectly simple, and consists in throwing from a cohorn a rope over the stranded vessel, by which means the persons are able to communicate with the shore. In the same manner, a grapnel may be thrown from a howitzer, for the purpose of hauling a boat over the surf, for the assistance of ships in distress, whereby lives and property to a very considerable extent may be saved."

Fatal Storms. Nov. 20 to 24.—The commencement of the present winter has been distinguished by an uncommon fall of snow, in the Northern counties of England; and by tremendous storms accompanied with snow in Ireland. The wind was in general North West; the drifts of snow were from twelve to sixteen and even twenty feet, in depth. Many thousands of sheep have perished. Some farmers have lost as many as 300, or 400 each. The disasters at sea have been still more dreadful. Several regiments having recently sailed from Ireland, the transports on board which they were embarked have been wrecked. Not less than 300 persons perished in the neighbourhood of Dublin Bay, in one night, beside many others elsewhere.

Foreigners.—Government has at length determined to prevent the further entrance of all foreigners into the ports of the United Kingdom. Orders to that effect have been issued to the commanding officers at all the ports. No person of any description, under any pretext, except he can produce an authenticated passport, is in future to be allowed to land in England.—At a time when the powers of the continent are united, as it were, to outlaw the whole British nation, and proscribe both our people and the produce of their industry—when no Englishman can safely confess his country abroad—ought we not to watch that we at home nourish none but Englishmen, or English-disposed foreigners? We wish our ministers were more generally and strongly convinced of the absolute necessity of this, that measures might be taken, not only to prevent the arrival, but also to hasten the departure, of a too great number of suspicious, intriguing, individuals—that we may dismiss our exceptionable guests while there is a neutral harbour open to receive them.

Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The anniversary was held at Helling-house, on Nov. 30, and two following days and was attended by a very numerous assemblage of gentlemen, farmers, &c. from various parts of the nation.—The shew of cattle, both fat and lean, was not large, but the samples were excellent. Different kinds of useful articles in the agricultural line of mechanics were introduced with approbation; particularly a valuable chaff-cutter, and some newly constructed plough-irons. Large exhibitions of superfine cloth and kerseymere, made from the improved Anglo-Merino wool, were distinguished, as highly creditable to that species of improvement.

Trade with America.—The Committee of Merchants trading to America were convened Nov. 27, at the City of London Tavern, by a requisition, signed by a few merchants,

and addressed to Mr. Sansom, the chairman. It was proposed that a deputation should be appointed to wait on ministers, for the purpose of explaining the inconveniencies and difficulties that would result to the merchants, under the late orders of council, and to pray for relief. The subject was under discussion for upwards of an hour, but was at length terminated by a gentleman, who observed that ministers had already given every necessary attention to the subject, and had granted every reasonable indulgence to the American merchants; that he considered the measure resorted to highly necessary at the present crisis, and solicited the chairman to decide the question by a shew of hands. The question was put, and negatived; only one solitary hand being held up for it. This event is alike creditable to the good sense and patriotism of the American merchants.

National Debt, &c.—An account shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land-tax, and imperial loan, to the 1st of Nov. 1807.

By annual million, &c.	£66,968,178
£1. per cent. per ann. on loans	61,522,815
Land-tax	22,942,813
£1. per cent. per ann. Imp. loan	814,723
Total	£152,248,529

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £2,529,224. 15s. 5d.

Discovery in Chemistry.—Nov. 25, Mr. Davy announced to the Royal Society his great discovery in chemistry. The fixed alkalies have been decomposed by the Galvanic battery, and are found to be metallic oxides. The metals have been actually produced. Their characteristics are: a most powerful attraction for oxygen, and a specific gravity less than that of water. The specific gravity of the metalline base of potass, is 7: that of soda 9. When plunged into water, an explosion ensues; owing to the seizure of oxygen, and the inflammation of disengaged hydrogen, and of the metal.—They are both fusible under 100° of Fahrenheit, and amalgamate and form hard metals, like silver, with mercury. The only way to preserve them, is to immerse them in naptha.

Caution to Servants.—Lately committed to Worcester House of Correction, for one month, Thomas Nott, for having threshed out some pease in a negligent manner, the property of Mr. Walker, of Ripple:—also Edward Cowell, late servant to Mr. Edward Steward, of Berrington, in the parish of Tenbury, farmer, charged by his master with negligently and carelessly setting fire to the out-houses and dwelling-house of his said master, by taking into the hayloft a lanthorn with a lighted candle therein, and suffering the same to fall upon and set fire to the hay, whereby the said buildings, with part of the dwelling house, were destroyed, at a loss to the proprietor of upwards of 300l.—The act on which the above person was committed, is the 6th of Ann, by which the offender is to pay a fine of 100l. or to suffer 18 months' imprisonment and hard labour in the house of correction.—It is hoped, that this will prove a salutary caution to servants in general, who are too negligent in using lighted candles, and who ought to consider not only the loss their masters may sustain by their negligence, but the corporal punishment they themselves are so justly subject to. It reflects much credit to the committing magistrates for their activity and perseverance, this being the first commitment on the above statute for some years.

Queen's House at Frogmore.—A new wing which looks into the gardens has been lately added to this delightful building, and now renders it complete and uniform. It is fitting up and new furnishing in a most elegant and modern style; the whole, we understand, at Her Majesty's private expense.

Edinburgh Grand Masons.—On St. Andrew's Day the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, the members of the different lodges and proxies from country lodges assembled in the parliament house at Edinburgh, to elect the office bearers for the ensuing year, when the following noblemen and gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, grand master; Earl Moira, acting grand master; Hon. W. Maule, of Panmure, acting grand master elect; W. Inglis, Esq. acting substitute grand master; J. Clerk, Esq. Jun. of Elden, senior grand warden; Hon. Major Ramsay, jun. grand warden; J. Hay, Esq. grand treasurer; and Sir H. M. Wellwood, Bart. grand chaplain, &c.—The election being concluded, the members of the lodges, with their brethren, and the proxies from the country, walked in procession by torch light (the streets being lined by a large detachment of the Royals and Lanark Militia), to the Tron Church, where an excellent and very appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Brunton. The brethren then went to their respective lodges, and celebrated the festival of St. Andrew. During the procession there was a grand display of fire works by the brethren of the lodge Roman Eagle. The dress of the Tyler of this lodge was according to the ancient Roman costume, and had a very fine effect.

Penrith New Race-Course.—A subscripon was entered into, at the races held at Penrith last October, to purchase a plot of ground to be appropriated for a new course: 1500l. were within 24 hours subscribed by the members for this purpose; and a parcel of land on the wastes near Penrith was purchased of the commissioners for the inclosure, which will be immediately formed into a race-course.

IRELAND.

New Harbour.—Several men are now employed for the purpose of erecting a complete harbour at the east side of the Hill of Howth, which when finished will afford a safe harbour for the Holyhead packets, as well as for other vessels, as occasion may require; and to and from which the Holyhead Mails will be landed and dispatched, which will be attended with a considerable degree of convenience to the public in general, as the Mail from Dublin can be dispatched at one given hour throughout the year, independent of the time of high water; the voyage will be shortened ten miles to the passenger, and the danger and impediment of crossing Dublin Bar and the North Bull be wholly avoided; the expence of this public undertaking is defrayed by the Imperial Parliament, by a vote, of which 1200l. have been already granted for that purpose.

Life Boats.—It must be obvious that these boats can never be of the use for which they were intended, until Government will interfere, and put them upon a proper establishment, by appointing a master and men to each, who shall attend night and day in bad weather, from the 1st of October to the last of March; had the life-boat with attendants, been at Dunleary, at a late melancholy accident, many lives might have been saved.

Increased Stipends to Curates.—At the annual visitation of the Archbishop of Dublin held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, among the business transacted was an order from his grace to the parish ministers, that they should in future pay 75l. a year to each of their curates, instead of 50l.—a regulation which had been some time in contemplation.

Farming Society.—At the annual cattle shew for the county of Cork, held lately, a variety of medals were adjudged for the best native bulls, sheep, and swine.—Some swine of the Gloucester breed were exhibited by Mr. Webb, of considerable merit; also a few Leicester heifers of his own breeding. Several half-bred Holdernes cows were shewn for sale; but, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, few purchasers attended. —A ploughing match took place, and premiums were awarded; but the badness of the weather prevented several ploughs from starting. We are glad to hear, that, in the course of a short time, a day of general instruction on the use of the Scotch plough will be appointed, on which occasion the ploughs appropriated as premiums in the different baronies will be exhibited and tried.

Husbandry Society.—Of the sum of 12,000l. granted to the Dublin Society for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland, 2,000l. is to be applied in aid of the funds of the institution established at Cork for the application of science to "the common purposes of life."

POETRY.

ODE TO POESY.

Give me the soul of Poesy,
The skilful hand, the raptur'd eye,
The pure celestial fire;
The Doric reed, the magic shell,
Aërial fancy's mystic spell,
And wild seraphic lyre.

What though misfortune rend the heart,
And misery point her keenest dart,
To wound a son of song;
And poverty and foul despite,
Their hated influence unite,
To do him ruthless wrong.

The poet feels the joy of grief;
His harp affords him sweet relief,
It dissipates his care;
Exulting hope her visions forms,
Her dear illusion ever charms,
And banishes despair.

Nor let the sons of Mammon smile,
When if, his sorrows to beguile,
The poet *dreams* of joy:
For what is wealth and honour's blaze?
Mere baubles, like the poet's bays,
Which in possession cloy.

The statesman's gown, the warrior's guise,
And all that mortals vainly prize,
To airy nothings turn;
For when the great and proud are dead,
Their honour in the dust is laid,
And while they live they mourn.

But Poesy has joys indeed;
Where she bestows her heav'nly meed,
The mind is truly blest:
The heart her inspiration warms,
Enraptur'd with her lovely charms,
"Has joys the very best."

The man that feels her magic power,
Though all the storms of life may low'r,
Looks through the murky gloom;
Gives to "the viewless forms of air,"
Ideal beauty, passing fair,
And with them loves to roam.

The wise and sober clods of earth
Wonder what demon at his birth
With madness turn'd his brain,
Well pleas'd that, at their natal hour,
No baleful star had mighty power
O'er their kind fates to reign;

While he, the rapt enthusiast, knows,
When on his grave the violet blows,
His name shall ever bloom,
Immortal wreaths his brows entwine,
And fame inscribe his deathless line
On his distinguished tomb.

O for a poet's extacy!
Come, ye sweet nymphs of harmony,
And tune my numbers wild;
Help me to reach th' Aonián hill,
Bow me submissive to your will,
A meek poetic child.

Then, as at early morn I tread
The sylvan haunt, the dewy mead,
Or climb the mountain gray,
Aurora's lovely tints I'll view,
And breathe a song inspir'd by you
To the bright god of day.

Then will I walk, at evening's shade,
Or through the wood, or through the glade,
And hail the queen of night,
Or mark the northern streamers gay,
Where throngs of elfin spirits play,
Dancing on beams of light.

Or, when nor star nor moonbeam's play
Illume my melancholy way,
I'll seek the silent grove,
And set me down and meditate,
And mourn thy worst of ills, stern fate!
The pangs of hopeless love;

Or, when the dark cloud hovers round,
And thunder rocks the trembling ground,
I'll hie me forth to roam,
To hear the raging of the storm,
To view the lightning's varying form,
Darting athwart the gloom;

And, where old ocean's surges pour
Through the black rocks their horrid roar,
The dismal scene I'll scan,
List to the spirit of the wave
Screaming around the watery grave
Of some departed man.

Thus will I weary life beguile,
And at the ills of fortune smile,
A simple son of rhyme;
And, sweet enthusiast, Poesy,
Thou shalt my lov'd companion be
Through the sad course of time.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, J. S.
Dec. 7, 1807.

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*Translation of the French lines on a Plagiarist.**

A luckless, wretched Plagiarist, one day
Chanc'd 'mong a literary group to stray;
Long had he hooted, hissed, and hustled been,
When spoke a wag assuming friendly mien;
"In pity spare the devil if you can;
"Though he has robb'd,—he has not kill'd his man." J. H.

* Comp. Panorama, Vol. III. p. 427, 428.

Attempt at a Translation of the French verses addressed to the Princess de Lamballe. *

If, Princess, in this work you see
Your own sweet image trac'd by me,
Forgive it;—I that freedom took
To win good fortune to my book.
To form my heroines, I consign
To one—that candour all divine,—
To others—that benignant smile;—
Those charms, those graces, void of guile:—
Elvire, Celestine, Félicie
Divide those charms which shine in Thee;
A single charm is all would be requir'd
To make a heroine, by the world admir'd.

J. H.

THE PRUNING KNIFE OF CRITICISM.

By the Rev. Mr. Crow.

'Ere Critic Science yet was known,
Somewhere upon the Muse's ground,
The Pruning Knife of Wit was thrown;
Not that which Aristarchus found:

That had a short and sharper blade,
Would at one stroke cut off a limb:
But this was delicately made,
Not to dismember, but to trim.

Well did it wear, and might have worn
For many an age, yet ne'er the worse;
'Till Bentley's hand its edge did turn
On Milton's adamantine verse.

Warburton seiz'd the blunted tool,
Fitter for oyster op'ning drab;
For critic use 'twas now too dull,
But tho' it would not cut, 'twould stab.

Then Shakspeare bled, and every friend
That lov'd the bard.—He threaten'd further;
And God knows what had been the end,
Had not Tom Edwards call'd out "Murder!"

Confounded at the frightful word,
Awhile he hid the felon steel:
Now shews it Mason, lends it Hurd:
Ah! see what Gray and Cowley feel.

IMPROMPTU,

On a rich Country Squire objecting to "poor" Parsons," as Trustees of a Turnpike.

To various ranks, their various *trusts* are given,
That all alike may take the *road* to Heaven:
Some may have *worth*, and others *wealth* inherit;
Parsons be *poor* in PURSE, 'Squires *poor* in SPIRIT.

TO-MORROW.

How sweet to the heart is the thought of to-morrow,
When hope's fairy pictures bright colours display!
How sweet when we can from futurity borrow
A balm for the griefs that afflict us to-day!

When wearisome sickness has taught me to languish
For health, and the comforts it bears on its wing,
Let me hope (Oh! how soon it would lessen my anguish!)
That to-morrow will ease and serenity bring.

When travelling alone, quite forlorn, unbefriended,
Sweet the hope that to-morrow my wand'rings will cease;
That, at home, then, with care sympathetic attended,
I shall rest unmolested, and slumber in peace.

Or, when from the friends of my heart long divided,
The fond expectation with joy how replete!
That from far distant regions, by Providence guided,
To-morrow will see us most happily meet.

When six days of labour, each other succeeding,
With hurry and toil have my spirits opprest,
What pleasure to think, as the last is receding,
To-morrow will be a sweet Sabbath of rest!

And when the vain shadows of time are retiring,
When life is fast fleeting, and death is in sight,
The Christian believing, exulting, expiring,
Beholds a to-morrow of endless delight.

But th'infidel then, surely, sees no to-morrow!
Yet he knows that his moments are hasting away:
Poor wretch! can he feel without heart-rending sorrow,
That his joys and his life will expire with to-day?

Exmouth, MARY.
Oct. 1807.

WINTER. A SONNET.

Loud howl the winds along the northern sky,
And fleecy snows involve the harden'd plains,
The driving clouds in fierce disorder fly,
And every stream is bound in icy chains:
Robb'd of its leafy pride is every bush,
Where, full of joy, the feather'd songsters sat,
His wood-haunts now forsakes the tuneful thrush,
And far away flits off the prattling chat!*

Yet, why repine?—'tis by hoar Winter's reign,
We know the pleasures of sweet Summer's morn;
We drink the fragrance of the flow'ry plain,
And Autumn stores our yards with ripen'd corn!
The Winter's frost restrains the dog days pest,
Braces the nerves, and forms the manly breast!

Grafton Street, J. G.
1807.

ON THE DEATH OF THE ABBE EDGEWORTH.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 363, Epitaph written by Louis XVIII.]

Europe lament, your Edgeworth is no more,
And o'er his humble tomb thy sorrows pour,
Whose bright example warm'd your melting hearts,
And e'en in death a holy flame imparts.
Blest friend of human race! in whom combin'd
The softest manners and the meekest mind,
To thee alone the noble task is giv'n,
To point to Gallia's King his throne in Heav'n.
Surrounded by an unbelieving band,
Methinks I see him on the scaffold stand,
Whilst in a holy ecstacy he cries,
"Son of a Saint, ascend yon vaulted skies!"
Fair virtue's path the humble Edgeworth trod,
He lov'd his neighbour and he fear'd his God.
Dead to this world, he pointed to the next,
And all his acts were comments on his text;
In peace he liv'd, he knew no guilty fear,
Pure was his soul, his every thing sincere.
The die was cast, and lo! he wing'd his way,
To meet his Monarch in the realms of day.

Castle Talbot, W. TALBOT.
Wexford, Ireland.

The wife of a gentleman dying before him, he directed the following verses to be engraved on her tomb.

VOTA MARITI SUPERSTITIS.

In tumulo placidè requiescit amabilis uxor:
Junxit amor mentes, corpora jungat humus.

Time having granted the wishes of this affectionate spouse, the following lines were added to the former:

VIR EX TUMULO.

Cessant jam mea vota, simul requiescimus ambo;
Nunc cinis unus erit quòd fuit una caro.

*** A translation is desired.

* A small bird.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 26, 1807.

We presume that there are not many persons in England, who have been honoured with apartments in the palace at Versailles, when Versailles was a *royal* palace, yet have been in the habit of daily conversation with those Frenchmen who afterwards ruled their country with a rod of iron. Such, however, by vicissitudes in which late years have superabounded, and unsought by ourselves, has been our lot. We therefore have spoken with a more than usual tone of confidence, on the disposition, sentiments, and partly as to the plans, of the government and EVERY governor of France, for the last twenty years, *in reference to this country*. We KNOW, that every one of them envied our prosperity: WE KNOW, that every sail which left our ports, every ship launched from our stocks, every financial statement of augmenting income, was beheld by Gallic envy with anguish. We KNOW that the first of democratical wishes was, by British conjunction, to subdue the world, which would have led to quarrel about the spoil: the alternative was, to diminish our maritime power, and to find us employment, while France pursued her schemes of aggression and aggrandizement in other quarters. Thus informed, we have discharged our duty to our country, in speaking more plainly than would have been becoming in others who have not possessed (we do not say *enjoyed*) the same means of knowledge. We repeat, that THIS COUNTRY IS TO EXPECT NO FAVOUR FROM FRANCE. Mere inability to do otherwise, has obliged France to postpone the fate she intends for Britain: to what date, depends on the sons of Britain, themselves:—and to them we have stated explicitly Gallic perfidy, and Gallic tyranny; with the means of resisting both.

But passing events abroad withdraw our attention for the moment from our own country. The ear tingles, the heart sinks, at those reports which the present month has brought.

The first of these, in point of date, is the calamitous situation of Spain. We gave notice, long ago, that Spain was to share the fate of other powers, and to be revolutionized. When she sent 40,000 troops to the north, we remarked it, as one step towards that purpose. It *expatriated* for the time a number of *officers*, whose presence at home would have been inconvenient. It delivered a body of hostages into the power of Bonaparté, and weakened the resolutions of every family which had relatives among those troops. It was a second edition *with improvements*, of the famous sojourning of the Spanish fleet in the port of Brest. The hazard of *that* occurrence would have warned any reasonable politician against a second error of the like kind, but unreasonable politicians are blind to their fate, and though the proverb says *non licet bis errare*, yet they can blunder times without number. What was easier, than for Bonaparté to find a pretence for replacing those Spanish troops by his own myrmidons? He has accordingly marched 70,000 French troops into Spain, we suppose, masking his real intention under the pretence of recovering Gibraltar to that kingdom. Of these troops nearly 11,000 entered Madrid about Nov. 12, where the populace knowing that the Prince of the Peace had long been a *cher ami* of the Gallic Emperor, supposed, that these Frenchmen came to support their old friend. The thought was natural; and it infuriated the people against these foreigners, of whom it is said, they slew several; but their rage was ill conducted; and being unprovided with sufficient arms, they were easily repulsed with loss. It is said, too, that the French *explained*, that they came to support the Prince of Asturias, consequently, as enemies to the Prince of the Peace. (How long this support is to last we do not enquire). The character of the Prince of the Peace, and we believe his abilities, rendered him unfit for Bonaparté's purposes: he was dreaded but not respected: he was violent, without being vigorous: haughty without being elevated; and if ever he had any popularity, *it was worn out*. Time may perhaps discover, that he had in vain supplicated Bonaparté for a longer continuance of his power: in which having failed, he contrived to implicate the Prince of Asturias in a pretended plot against his father, in hopes that the axe of the executioner would have taken him out of the way, and would have removed the very possibility of his rivalship. If such was his plan, that also has failed, and Bonaparté has placed, for the present, the Prince of Asturias, at the head of the Spanish forces; the Prince of the Peace is fallen, and his adherents with him. Madrid is garrisoned by French troops: the other Spanish fortres-

ses will be filled with the same power, and the issue is easily anticipated. "Where, then, was the king?" We answer this question by another—Was there really any king, when the person who nominally exercised that office, spent his time in hunting of stags, hares, and wild boars? Was he elevated to the throne for this?—for amusement?—Then must he pay for his amusement: he may still reign—over wild boars, hares and stags.

Thus is Spain afflicted;—with a scarcity of provisions amounting almost to a famine: with a revolution in its government, at which every heart must be appalled, because no one knows where the storm may be directed, in what quarter it may fall next, what shape it may assume, or where it may end. A sense of past misconduct, of present indignities, and of future calamities, must mingle the feelings of every Spanish breast with bitterness.—Yet, what can be done? We have given the letters of the prince of Asturias to the king and Queen; in p. 849. In our opinion they contain *no confession of the guilt imputed to him*: they are mere conveniences, to answer momentary purposes. We must wait for further particulars of these events.

We turn now to the court of Portugal, which has astonished the world by putting into execution her long talked of project of quitting Europe for America. We infer, that events in Spain were known to the Prince of Brazil: and that, as he could neither resist the marauders sent against him, nor expect any mercy from them, this knowledge determined his conduct. We cannot take upon us to say, on what terms the Prince Regent was, with the Prince of Asturias, it is enough that we know, that Portugal was formerly a province of Spain, and that Spain never withdrew her longing eyes from Portugal. If Bonaparté has destined Spain for a branch of his own family, as has long been said: and if the Prince of Asturias is to be his lieutenant in Portugal, what was the Prince Regent to do? He could not remain without dishonour and death: his enemy knows no compunction, feels no remorse, entertains no sympathetic "visitings of nature." What then could the Prince Regent do? He had complied with every thing which might pacify Bonaparté had he been capable of pacification: but his politics required possession of the kingdom; and the Prince quitted his capital, and joined the British squadron at the mouth of the Tagus, Nov. 30. He has sailed to Madeira, and from thence may be expected to hold his course for the Brazils. The following are the particulars.

Letter from Lord Strangford, Minister Plenipotentinary at the Court of Lisbon, dated on board H. M. Ship, Hibernia, off the Tagus, 29th Nov., 1807.

Sir;—I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his Royal Highness and Family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils under the escort of a British fleet.—This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal: it has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.—I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require: but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.—The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that, however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the eighth instant his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, I caused the arms of England to be removed

from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir S. Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th inst.—I immediately suggested to Sir S. Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty; your dispatches (which I received by the messenger, Sylvester, on the 23d) directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any further step injurious to the honour or interests of Great Britain. These dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon; and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibilsty, in renewing negociations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of the enemy, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.—I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon recieving his royal highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.—A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the administration of government at Lisbon, during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.—This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his passage over the Bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about thirty-six sail in all. They passed through the British squadron, and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld.—On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board the Hibernia, but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.—I have the honour to inclose lists* of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates; but only one of each sort is serviceable.—I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written. I have the honour to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

Letter from Sir W. S. Smith, dated on board the Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus 1st Dec. 1807

"In a former dispatch, dated 22d Nov. with a postcript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proofs contained in various documents, of the Portuguese Government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land-side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese Government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions,

* See Rear-Admiral Sir S. Smith's dispatches.

that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; and Lord Strangford agreeing with me that hostility should be met by hostility, the blockade was instituted, and the instructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by his Majesty's Government, of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese Government. Menaced as it was by the powerful arm and baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us, of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to re-consider his decision, "to unite himself with the Continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the Continental Powers of Europe. —In this view, Lord Strangford having received an acquiescence to the proposition which had been made by us, for his Lordship to land and confer with the Prince Regent under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furnished his Lordship with that conveyance and security, in order that he might give to the Prince that confidence which his word of honour as the King's Minister Plenipotentiary, united with that of a British Admiral, could not fail to inspire towards inducing his Royal Highness to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, in perfect reliance on the King's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, and establishing his Royal Highness's Government in his Ultra-Marine possessions, as originally promised. I have now the heartfelt satisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realised to the utmost extent. On the morning of the 29th the Portuguese fleet (as per list annexed) came out of the Tagus, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil and the whole of the Royal Family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful Councellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes.—This fleet of eight sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner, with a crowd of large armed merchant ships, arranged itself under the protection of that of his Majesty, while the firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty-one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who but the day before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed. I have the honour to be, &c.—W. SIDNEY SMITH."

List of the Portuguese Fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th of November, 1807.

Men of War.

Names.	Guns.	Names.	Guns.
Principe Reale	84	Alfonso d'Albuquerque	64
Reina de Portugal	74	D. Joso de Castro	64
Conde Henrique	74	Principe de Brazil	74
Meduza	74	Martino de Freirtas	64

Frigates.

Minerva	44	Urania	32
Golfinho	36	One other, name not known.	

Brigs.

Valdor	22	Vinganca	20
Lehre	22	Curioza (schooner)	12

(Signed) *Joaq. Joze. Mont. Torres,*
Major-General.

(Copy) *W. Sidney Smith.*

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues West of the Tagus, Dec. 1, 1807.

"Sir, In another dispatch of this day's date, I have transmitted a list of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ultimo, which I received that day from the hands of the admiral commanding it, when I went on board the Principe Reale to pay my visit of respect and congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ship. I here inclose the list of those left behind. The absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama), she being under repair: her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, 64, a new ship, and one of those that came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regent, but she is only in frame.—The Prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, his Majesty and the British nation might be supposed to dictate.—I have by signal (for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather) directed captain Moore, in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to stay by the body of the Portuguese fleet, and render it every assistance.—I keep in the Hibernia, close to the Prince's ship. I cannot as yet send the Foudroyant, Plantagenet, and Conqueror, on to admiral Purvis, according to their lordships' order of the 14th, which, I trust, will be the less felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither with reference to the Russians being within the Straits, before it was known they were on my station. I have the honour to be, &c. W. SIDNEY SMITH."

List of the Portugeese Ships that remained in Lisbon.

S. Sebastiano, of 64 guns, unserviceable without a thorough repair.—Maria Prima, of 74 guns, unserviceable; ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted.—Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns; under repair, and nearly ready.—Princesa de Beira, of 64 guns, condemned, ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.

Frigates.

Phœnix, of 48 guns; in need of tho-

rough repair.—Amazona, of 44 guns; in need of ditto.—Perola, of 44 guns; in need of ditto.—Triton, of 40 guns; past repair.—Veney, of 50 guns; past repair.—(Copy)—W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Hibernia, at Sea, lat. 37. 47. *long.* 14. 17. *Dec.* 6, 1807.

"Sir, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I succeeded in collecting the whole of the Portuguese fleet, except a brig, after the gale, and that the weather was such as to allow the necessary repairs, and such distribution of supernumaries and resources to be made as to enable Vice-Admiral Don Manuel d'Acunha Sottomayor to report me yesterday all the ships capable of performing the voyage to Rio Janeiro, except one line-of-battle ship, which he requested might be conducted to an English port. I meant to escort her part of the way, but she did not quit the fleet with me last night as settled. I hope, however, she may arrive safe, as she is not in a bad state, being substituted for the Martino de Freitas, which was at first destined to go to England, in consequence of a fresh arrangement made yesterday, on the latter being found in the best state for the voyage of the two. I have detached Captain Moore, in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to attend the Portuguese fleet to the Brazils. I have thought it my duty in addition to the usual order to take the above ships under his orders, to give Captain Moore one to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him greater weight and consequence in the performance of the important and unusually delicate duties I have confided to him. I feel the most perfect reliance in that officer's judgment, ability, and zeal.—The Portuguese ships did not, after their repartition, want more provisions or slops from us than the list enclosed, which I supplied from this ship and the Conqueror.

"This dispatch will be delivered by Captain Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communications by flag of truce, which it was the interest of those in power, who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct. Lord Strangford speaks of his conduct in terms of warm approbation: on this ground I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships, to whom his general merits as an Officer are already well known. Having been in Lisbon without restraint during the intercourse, he is qualified to answer any questions their Lordships may wish to put to him. I have the honour to be, &c. W. SIDNEY SMITH."

"*Memorandum.*—The Diana merchant vessel, having on board about sixty British subjects, who had been detained in consequence of the embargo, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portuguese fleet, and it is supposed that she bore up for England at the commencement of the gale."

We confess ourselves unable to foresee the issue of this step. But we may remark that Brazil is an extensive country, capable of supporting a numerous population: that under vigorous counsels it may rise to great prosperity; that the court there will be at liberty to follow wise measures; it is restricted by no treaties; bound by no fears, jealousies, or rivalities of its neighbours; it is also considerably removed from the scene of intrigue; in may *mind its own business*; and if so, happy days for its people!

Brazil * is capable of holding the keys of India: its situation gives it advantages, which are unequalled, except by the Cape of Good Hope: and its productions are much superior to those of the Cape. It is competent to raise every thing for use and pleasure: but for a long time to come, these productions will find their way to Britain to be manufactured, and will contribute materials to British skill and industry.

As to the effect of this transition of the Portuguese Court on the interests of Britain, every thing leads us to suppose that it will increase our trade, as population is increased in that country; British goods will now find their way to the Brazils in British shipping, instead of being sent through Portuguese agents at Lisbon. This will render them cheaper to the consumer: easier to be attained; and less expensive to both parties, as well outwards as inwards.—But, all in good time: fair and softly: too much dependance is as bad as too little. When all is well settled, then—

* Under the present extraordinary circumstances of the times, we have thought it our duty to endeavour to procure additional and authentic information on the subject of Brazil, (vide page 89?), where the Court of Portugal has retired; we shall therefore in this place only remind our readers, that they will find a particular description of the city of St. Sebastian, or Rio de Janeiro, in our first Vol. p. 46, &c. In our second Vol. p. 161, they will find a map of South America, with Speculations on the Commercial Topography of that Continent. The importance to Britain of a post on the river Plata is certainly not lessened by recent events.

Advancing northwards, we next advert to Holland, the state of which country well deserves to be hung up as a *memento* to all who expect to find revolutions "charming things." The French party admitted the French, with joy, no doubt; but what are their sentiments *now?* How have their golden dreams been realized? As the *public* lamentations of the chiefs of this people are before the world, with the lugubrious echo of King Louis, we shall do no more than insert them, with this observation, that certainly, they are not made the worst of, in these public documents.

King of Holland's Speech to the Legislative Body, Nov. 23, 1807.

"Gentlemen,——I meet you again with pleasure: it is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the important posts of Deputies to the Legislative Body filled with men like you, whom I know, whom I esteem, and who unite my approbation with the choice of their fellow citizens.——I shall always account it a satisfaction to make you participators in the *little good which can be accomplished, or rather in shunning the evils which may be avoided:* for, in difficult circumstances, the latter mode of expression is more becoming than the former. I shall also, with pleasure, in all extraordinary cases, place my reliance on your decisions.—My Minister for Domestic Affairs shall appear among you on Thursday next. He will give you an account of the situation of affairs—of what has been already done in accomplishment of the measures adopted in the former year, and of those which must yet be had recourse to. *You will see, that, notwithstanding the peace upon the continent,* OUR SITUATION IS YET EXTREMELY DIFFICULT; BUT STILL WE MAY FINALLY HOPE, THAT BY A GENERAL PEACE WE MAY REACH THE END OF OUR MISERIES.—I rely upon, and s all always with confident expectation rely upon, the sentiments which you have testified for me."

Extract from the Minister's Report.

"The war, Gentlemen, it would be in vain to dissemble, has produced a long and melancholy stagnation of our foreign trade, which has always with justice been considered as the source of all the prosperity of Holland. We feel in common with other nations, the weight of the burdens of that war, of the effects of which, in other respects, we have remained free. We have, however, no reason to fear that this interception of our commercial relations will deaden the spirit and enterprise of a people who are particularly formed for trade. All that it is necessary to guard against in this respect will, without doubt, be observed by them. They will adopt the best course that circumstances can permit; and we may flatter ourselves to see commerce rise again from her ashes, our merchantmen covering every sea, our markets filled with all kinds of merchandise, as soon as peace shall have brought about that fortunate result which the penetration, as well as the power and inclination of the Hero of this age, guarantee to our country. The rigid laws (for their existence must be also acknowledged) respecting the communication with England, and the prohibition of the importation of all goods from that kingdom, *completely destroy our trade.* But who does not perceive that these regulations are necessary —not merely for preventing all deceptions as to the introduction of prohibited merchandise —not merely to secure the faithful execution of measures of general advantage—but also to compel the enemy to accept a peace founded on suitable and solid basis? What well disposed Dutchman would not be consoled for the pressure of a temporary evil by the happy prospect of future advantages so great and durable. The Maritime War still continues, and yet England has hitherto refused to listen to proposals for peace. With regard to a general peace, which is as necessary for mankind, as it must be the object of their ardent wish, great efforts must still be made to obtain it. True to our duties, and convinced of the commanding pressure of our present situation, we must submit to new sacrifices, in the hope and trust that our commerce and navigation shall at last be delivered from that yoke, which has so long oppressed them, and that the freedom of the seas, for which our forefathers shed so much blood, shall be again restored. This situation of affairs, these efforts and sacrifices to be made, must necessarily occasion an increase of the sums which will be required for the service of the present year."

It is thought, that King Louis having something or other of goodness about him, finds himself incapable of pushing this people to extremities. *He must therefore resign:* and is to be succeeded by Murat, who being a revolutionary soldier, will care nothing for the miseries which he spreads all around. HE WILL MAKE THE HOLLANDERS REGRET KING LOG, AND KING LOUIS; like the stork in the fable: WOE TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE MARSHES: TO THE COUNTRY DEFENDED FROM THE OCEAN BY DYKES: TO THE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT, WHOSE CUSTOM-HOUSES ARE IN THE CUSTODY OF *French Douaniers.*

The following documents in reference to Russia shall speak for themselves.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia.

Twice has the Emperor taken up arms in a cause in which the interests of England were most immediately concerned: but he has solicited to no purpose her co-operation to promote the accomplishment of her own objects. He did not require she should unite her forces with his; he was anxious only she would make a diversion in their favour. He was astonished that in the furtherance of her own cause, she herself would make no exertion. On the contrary, she looked on a cold spectatrix of the war, which she had herself kindled, and sent part of her troops to attack Buenos Ayres. Another portion of her army, which seemed to be destined to make a diversion in Italy, finally withdrew from Sicily, where it was assembled. Hopes were entertained that they had taken that step, in order to throw themselves on the Neapolitan coast, but it was soon understood that they were employed in taking possession of Egypt. But what most sensibly hurt the feelings of his Imperial Majesty was, to see, in violation of the faith and express stipulations of treaties, England annoying the maritime trade of his subjects; and at what period was this proceeding adopted?—when the blood of the Russians was flowing in the glorious battles which accumulated and directed against the armies of his Imperial Majesty, the whole of the military force of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, with whom England was, and still is at war! When the two Emperors made peace, his Majesty, notwithstanding his just causes of displeasure at the conduct of England, did not however, refrain from endeavouring to render her service. The Emperor stipulated in that very treaty that he should interpose his mediation between England and France; and he accordingly made an offer of that mediation to the King of Great Britain, apprising him that it was with a wish to obtain honorable conditions for him. But the British ministry rejected that mediation.

The peace between Russia and France was likely to bring about a general peace, but it was at this moment that England suddenly awoke from that apparent lethargy in which she had slumbered; but it was only to throw into the North fresh firebrands. Her fleets, her troops, appeared on the Danish coasts, to execute an act of violence of which history, so fruitful in examples, records no parallel.

The Emperor, wounded in his dignity, wounded in the affection he feels for his people, wounded in his engagements with the courts of the North, by this act of violence committed in the Baltic, a close sea, the tranquillity of which has so long depended on the Court of St James's, and is reciprocally guaranteed by both powers, did not dissemble his resentment against England, and warned her that he should not remain indifferent to such a proceeding.

The Prince Royal of Denmark, endowed with a character full of nobleness and energy, and having been blessed by Providence with a soul as elevated as his rank, had apprised the Emperor that, justly enraged against what had recently happened at Copenhagen, he had not ratified the convention respecting it, and that he considered it as null and void. That Prince has just now acquainted his Majesty with the new propositions that have been made to him, and which are of a nature rather to provoke his resistance than to appease his resentment, for they tend to stamp on his actions the seal of degradation, the impression of which they never will exhibit. The Emperor struck with the confidence with the Prince Royal placed in him, having moreover considered his own grounds of dissatisfaction with England, and attended to his engagements with the powers of the North, engagements entered into by the Empress Catharine, and by his late Imperial Majesty, has resolved upon fulfilling them.

His Imperial Majesty breaks off all communication with England; he recalls his embassy from that Court, and will not allow any ambassador from her to continue at his court. There shall henceforward exist *no* relations between the two countries.

The Emperor declares that he abrogates for ever every act hitherto concluded between Great Britain and Russia, and particularly the convention concluded in 1801. He proclaims *anew the principles of the armed neutrality*, that monument of the wisdom of the Empress Catharine, and binds himself never to recede from that system.

He calls upon England to give complete satisfaction to his subjects, with respect to all the just claims they may set up, of ships and merchandize seized and detained, contrary to the express tenor of the treaties concluded during his own reign.

The Emperor gives warning, that nothing shall be reestablished between Russia and England, until the latter shall have given satisfaction to Denmark.

Done at St. Petersburgh the 26th Oct. 1807.

Russian Ukase for seizing British Property. dated St. Petersburgh, Oct. 28, 1807.

"Count Nicolay Petrowituk Romanzoff.—In consequence of the present political circumstances, which have compelled us to break off all connections with Britain, we order:—I. An embargo to be laid on all British ships in our harbours, and on all property of the British on board of the same, as also on that at 'Change, and in the custom-house packhouses. —II. Their immoveable property, and what does not consist of goods, to be left in their possession as heretofore, but not to be allowed to be sold, mortgaged, or transferred into other

hands. Taking such measures merely from our evident mercy to them, we hope they will not, during the existing difference, transgress their duty by actions which might prove prejudicial to Russia, and thus incur our just displeasure, but live in due quietness and tranquillity.—III. Concerning the embargo, a committee is to be appointed at this port, of the most respectable Russian merchants, and of one member of the college of commerce, authorising you to select these men; we leave it to you to form this committee, and to inform us of the same.—IV. Similar committees to be appointed in Riga and Archangel, which are to be dependent on the one here. The selection and appointment of the members of them to be left to the Military governors, directing also the civil department, and where no such are, to the civil governors.—V. The charges which may accrue on this occasion to be provided from the revenues of the respective Custom-houses, and placed to the account of the sequestered ships and goods. ALEXANDER.

Declaration of His Britannic Majesty.

The Declaration issued at St. Petersburgh, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been *imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit*. But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St. Petersburgh, since the peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted, but not destroyed.

The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves, that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the Counsels of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute in the face of the world the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The Declaration asserts that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own: and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the Continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia, when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the protector of the North of Europe, and the guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public Declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally; a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the

moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian: a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained: and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern to His Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France; which, it is asserted, that His Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment, which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the Treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to His Majesty: and specifically that article of the treaty in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of His Majesty's answer to that proposal. And His Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by His Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by His Majesty were—*a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat*; *and a communication of the articles of the Peace of Tilsit.* The first of those conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which His Majesty would have a right to require, even as the Ally of His Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to His Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and of his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh), had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary: there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted His Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which His Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial Ally), and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negociations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which His Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not, while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian Monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian Monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate and demand for instant death, individuals, subject of His Prussian Majesty, and resident in His dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government;—it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that His Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of His Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranted by His Imperial Majesty, could His Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor

of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which His Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alleged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation, between Great Britain and France, is stated as a just ground of His Imperial Majesty's resentment; His Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of His Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. *It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.*

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world.

The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which His Majesty acted.

But until the Russian Declaration was published, His Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude His Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same Office of Mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France.—Nor can His Majesty forget, that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of His Majesty's Ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic Sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the Powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British Government, are stated as aggravations of His Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent His Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however His Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing His conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and His Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic Sea, from Dantzic to Lubec.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can His Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by His Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, His Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can His Majesty conceive that, in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, His Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian Declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of His Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by His Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for His Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject.

But His Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with His Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by His Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner.

His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis.

And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not His Majesty's own interests, but those of His Imperial Ally. But His Majesty neither

understands, nor will he admit, the pretention of the Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of His Majesty's pacific negociations with other powers. It never will be endured by His Majesty that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catherine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe: and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of His Majesty to maintain; And against every confederacy His Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the Maritime Power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the Maritime Power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, His Majesty will embrace it with eagerness.

The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to reqnire: satisfied if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, December 18, 1807.

We are of opinion, that the Emperor of Russia postponed his Declaration of war to the last moment; when the setting in of winter would naturally induce the British vessels to quit his dominions, and when he could not be expected by his Lord Paramount to exert *active* hostilities against Britain. We consider this lingering look after an old friend, guilty of no offence, though now to be metamorphosed into an enemy, with pleasure: and possibly, when Alexander comes to calculate *all* the expences of *distant* undertakings, he may recoil from certain detriment, to be attended, at the very best, by uncertain advantage.

The terms of the Emperor's *Ukase* by which he closes the compting houses and warehouses of the British factory at St. Petersburgh, are so mild as to have somewhat of an air of dissatisfaction with Gallic councils, which would have seized the whole: and, on the part of Britain, her orders for the seizure of Russian vessels, are far short of extreme.

Of Sweden and Denmark, we may report as before.

Buonaparté is gone to Italy: no doubt to further his designs against Turkey: which in conjunction with Russia he has planned, and we do not perceive what can prevent their execution.

And, though every body will not perceive the justness of the transition, this *naturally* brings us to think of Britain. We have seen that Bonaparté's presence was not necessary to revolutionize Spain, or Portugal: why then to assault or to insult Britain? He continues his schemes: his preparations can be carried on without him: he can advance them step by step, in the West, for the East will not require all his power. His late acquisition of the Port of Flushing is one step: his acquisition of the Ports of Spain, is another: and *if* there be truth in the rumour of a correspondence between the Pope, Bonaparté and the Catholics of Ireland, that is a third step, and *a very significant one, too.* Ireland is so well known to be vulnerable, that, we apprehend, it will prove to be the best taken care of part of our dominions. Our *strength* may be tried in Ireland, while our *countenance* is tried in Britain. These are very compatible things: and we remind those whom it may concern, of our opinions already expressed on the subject.

Having in our last fully stated our sentiments as to the honour of Britain, and the duty of her sons, we shall now congratulate our native land, on her exemption from those evils which this paper has been recording. We have not seen our Venerable Monarch polluted by a servile intimacy with France, and lending his navy, in whole or in part, (as France desired: *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*) to execute the schemes of unprincipled violence: after which he would have been the sooner vilified, exiled, or murdered. We have not seen our Country deluged with blood, the theatre of rapine, violence, famine and misery. Our Peasants hitherto serve no French masters, nor behold their ruddy off-

spring contaminated by vile diseases. They pursue their occupations in peace, and peace is a blessing beyond all valuation. Our Gentry, have not yet been lorded over by French officers; nor forced to kiss the hand which had exhausted its strength upon them in fury and blows. Our Nobles have not yet been humbled to the dust.—But, how long will this exemption last? Exactly as long as it is deserved. Let our peasantry, our yeomanry, our gentry, our nobility know, that whenever Vice and Dissipation become heavier in the scale than Virtue and Patriotism, that day is the date of general ruin.—

But we hope better things; and though we are perfectly aware that our commercial interests are under difficulties, and that not every department is prosperous, yet on the whole we indulge the pleasing persuasion that the principal, the main, interests of our country are safe, and that a Gracious Providence will kindly conduct us to happy results.

We cannot close without remarking that we foresaw the important character attached to the present Parliament, (whose meeting we shall have to record in our next,) from the very first. We need say nothing in proof of the justness of our predictions: since it must be evident that the fate of Britain, of Europe, and of the world, turns upon its deliberations. May they be coolly considered, wisely conducted, happily terminated, and Britain continue to stand upon her native rocks, undaunted, with crest erect, heart-whole, prepared to meet every shock of war, while ready to receive every overture of peace.

We adopt the sentiments of the poet.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
THIS IS MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. SCOTT.

Message of the President of the United States of America, upon their meeting, Oct. 27, 1807.

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary Mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our Ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us; which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration; candidly declaring to the other negotiators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their Government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised than could before have been supposed necessary: and our Ministers were instructed to resume their negotiations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d of June last, by a formal order from a British Admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far

hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our Ministers at London, to call on that Government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British Commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy, either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expence of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army, of a foreign power from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The Government of that nation has issued an Order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled; no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favour re-consideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French Government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several States on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours in the north-western quarter, some fermentation was observed, soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south-western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agricultural and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charlestown, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too already provided have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans, and the Cheasapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the Legislature.—For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration, whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us: and I trust that the Legislature, feeling the same

anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expenses, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service for the defence of our harbours, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the States for quotas of militia to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the Union: they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive power, has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprizes were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia, whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and the energy of the Commander in Chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating before their explosion, plots engendering there: I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the Legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression, under pretence of it: and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means, more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which, with the five millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the funded debt, twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the Treasury eight millions and a half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt, as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such in scale a shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances.

This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention in such a state of our finances, and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress: unless, indeed, they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment, when the Supreme Council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part which may give information, in dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, at the exercise of their high duties, and in a moment so interesting to the public welfare. TH. JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1807.

We are favoured with the following communication from a Portuguese gentleman, a native of Brazil, who knows th t country thoroughly. We hope, by the favour of the same respected correspondent, to present our readers with a more interesting and complete view of those extensive regions than has ever yet appeared.

On the Probable Events consequent on the Settlement of the Court of Portugal in the Brazils.

The migration of the Royal Family of Portugal to the Brazils, is an event of such magnitude, both in its nature, and in its probable consequences, that we find no parallel to it in modern history, and hardly an equal among ancient traditions. The settlement of Eneas, in Italy, or of Dido in Carthage, was an event interesting to a very small portion of the world; and the voyage performed to accomplish either of those undertakings was a mere trifle compared with the present removal of a royal family, and the whole government of a country, to another quarter of the globe. Eneas had his old father with him; the Prince Regent of Portugal has his venerable mother; with a large family. Eneas, however, had no alternative but flight; his city being in flames, and the enemy already within his palace, no time was allowed for premeditation.

But in this instance of Portugal, there is a determination, a settled and concerted plan wisely contrived, and resolutely executed, when necessity pointed out the time.

But, leaving the nature of the transaction, and its causes to future consideration, we shall only examine at present, the *consequences* of this removal of the Portuguese Court, to the Brazils, as far as it concerns the interests of Great Britain. In the present state of Europe we hardly can conceive any change in its political affairs, that could produce a happier effect both to England, and to the Portuguese.

This transatlantic migration may give birth to a great empire in that quarter of the world; and the interest of this *new nation* will be to continue closely united to Great Britain, and reciprocally Great Britain to this new nation. The extent of territory of the Brazils, is of upwards of 2500 miles along the sea coast, and its breadth we may say is boundless. There are innumerable rivers that run from the interior of that country to the ocean, forming many harbours, all of which have towns, cities, port establishments, docks, and commercial factories, of more or less importance, according to the nature of the surrounding country. There are eight large cities, with episcopal sees; also a Governor General almost independent of the Vice Roy, at Rio de Janeiro. A chain of mountains runs along all the coast of the Brazils; in some parts near the sea, in others a few leagues distant. These mountains occasion a great difference of climate, in the districts lying under the same latitude; when the country near the coast is sultry, that beyond the mountains, to the interior, is mild and temperate. Its productions also, are different.

As the country extends from the equinoxial to 33 degrees of latitude south; there is, even along the sea coast, a great variety of climates, which affords also a great variety of natural productions; and, in fact, scarcely any animal or vegetable exists that will not find its appropriate climate in the Brazils. Many useful commodities are already cultivated there in perfection: such as indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, hemp, flax, cochinella, with a variety of other articles, spontaneously produced by nature, which the Brazilian has only the trouble of gathering. Such are, brazil wood, peruvian bark, salsaparella, gold, diamonds, precious stones of almost every description, with immense forests of the best wood for building.

But, though there are so many and valuable productions of nature, there are very few of art; and here lies the mutual interest that will unite, and must unite, the English to the Brazilians: because, the Portuguese have not in the Brazils any manufactories whatever. Government in those provinces has always checked by various obstacles the introduction or establishment of manufactories in that country; and in many instances has issued formal prohibitions, and enforced penalties, to prevent certain manufactories from being instituted. So that the Brazils have been till now furnished through the channel and by the manufactories of Portugal, with cloths, linen, hats, flannels, cottons, and a diversity of other articles, that now must necessarily be obtained from England.

The Brazilians received also, through Portugal, many articles of French, Spanish, and Italian manufactures. These must now be supplied exclusively from England; and even those articles which they used to receive from England, either by way of Portugal, or directly by contreband trade, will be now more plentifully consumed; because, the English merchant being able to sell his goods in the Brazils at a lower rate than the Brazilian formerly paid for them, under so many restrictions, a greater number of individuals will be able to purchase them, and the consumption of those very articles will of course be greater.

This mercantile interest will be followed by many political advantages to Great Britain; for the Portuguese have in the Brazils the best timber for ship building, and they may in a short time establish a navy, which, in conjunction with that of Great Britain will hold the entire dominion of the seas, and though each is powerful on the same element, their interests cannot for the reasons stated be in opposition, but will be in unison with each other. On this circumstance, we observe, that the Portuguese government *have now in their docks and arsenals in the Brazils, such an immense quantity of timber as to be sufficient for the building of four hundred sail!* Also, that the hemp produced in the southern parts of Brazil, is of the very first quality; and the present small plantations of this article may be augmented to an unlimited extent.

If we consider the injustice with which the domineering power of the continent has driven the Portuguese Royal Family from their throne and possessions in Europe, we can hardly imagine an hypothesis or suppose a circumstance that will produce a *sincere* reconciliation between the parties. Such an unprovoked attack, such a daring act of tyranny cannot be soon forgotten, either by the Prince or by the people. This also adds to the reasons for their friendship towards England.

Nor is it likely that the establishment of manufactories in the Brazils, for their increasing commerce will render them rivals to Great Britain. The nature of the Portuguese government is very different from that of England; the habits, the customs, the ancient laws, the ideas of the people, and the general

system of political conduct, will long continue as they are; and we know, that their restrictions upon commerce, their system of legal monopolies, and other causes almost inherent in the Portuguese government will continue to be a check upon their own commerce and manufactories; at the same time that the liberality of British ideas, both in commerce and industry, will always maintain a decided superiority over them in these respects.

When we compare this momentous acquisition with the loss of Buenos Ayres, we can easily perceive the insignificancy of that loss, and the importance of this gain.

It may be objected, that the settlement at Rio de la Plata was British, Brazils is not. But where is the real difference? Colonies cannot be interesting to the parent state, but so far as they contribute to promote industry and commerce. What is the difference, then, between enjoying the commerce of the Brazils, and that of the Rio de la Plata? We perceive but one, which is in our favour, viz. that at the Rio de la Plata, the mother country had great expences to support, and a considerable armed force to maintain; whereas at the Brazils, the same or a greater interest of commerce, is free from the inconvenience of paying garrisons, of supporting civil and military establishments, and of maintaining an expensive war.

On the other hand, should the court of the Brazils feel disposed to resent the conduct of Spain and France, and attack their possessions in America, Britain could seize the greater part of Spanish America, in conjunction with the Brazilians, by far more easily now than before, and with greater probability of obtaining those possessions and colonizing them.

A chain of fleets from England to the Azores, and Madeira, thence to Brazil, and the Cape of Good Hope, will oblige every nation upon earth to submit their trade to British regulations; and we may conclude, that this event will open such resources as renders us entirely independent of the continent.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;——The atmosphere having undergone a greater variety of changes during the present month than it did the last, has produced a corresponding increase in the number of diseases. These have varied more in their degree than kind, being the usual accompaniments of this season, as diversifying the appearances of what is called a COMMON COLD (the great *importance* and *danger* of which is hereby evinced) and acting either directly or indirectly on the diseases or dispositions to them, previously resident in the constitution. Hence we find CHILDREN affected with *inflammations of the chest*, *fever*, *cough*, and *eruptions* of various kinds, among which the *smallpock* has prevailed much and fatally. ADULTS and AGED PERSONS have been seriously attacked by returning paroxysms of *rheumatism*, *asthma*, and less severe cases of *impeded respiration*. To these we may add, in general, *bowel complaints*, *worms*, *burns*, *injuries* from external causes, as falls, blows, &c. *tumours*, *female complaints*, cases of *general debility* of various kinds, and—*vaccination*.——This enumeration leading me to the next disease I have to consider in the order at first proposed, I proceed to that, and subscribe myself,

New Kent Road, Sir, Yours, &c.
December, 1807. C. PEARS.

STRANGURY, (or in its common acceptation a painful inability of relieving the urinary bladder at pleasure) is an attendant upon many diseases, so that no age or sex is exempt from its attacks. In advanced age, it is usually the result of previous disease. Its most general causes are, the *stone*, *gravel*, *spasms*, *cholic*, *inflammation of the bladder*, affections of the *liver*, *kidney*, or *intestines* (and especially the lower ones), and the *gout*; diseases of the *prostate gland* in MEN, and wind from *hysterical* attacks in WOMEN*; also the MECHANICAL OBSTRUCTIONS of *polypi*, or bodies growing in the bladder, *strictures*, the use of *caustic bougies*, *surgical operations*, and *external violence*, from other causes, as accidents, &c. the long continuance of *diseased action*, *ulcerations*, pressure from *confined fæces*, *accumulated blood* in the adjoining vessels (in piles), &c. *Blisters*, also, often produce strangury, especially in irritable habits, where the cantharides or Spanish flies in the plaister being absorbed and carried into the constitution, have a peculiar determination to the seat of this disease (as many other medicines have to other parts of the body), and produce the most painful and distressing symptoms. To *prevent* this, it is very common to order the patient to dilute *very plentifully* by drinking large quantities of *barley water* in which *gum arabic* (and sometimes the *salt of nitre*) has been previously dissolved; but any other mild liquid, as *water*, *milk*, *broth*, &c. will answer the purpose as well; and it is remarkable, that WOMEN in general require this preventive means much less frequently than *men*.

In the cure of *strangury*, the CAUSE must always be considered; the removal of which is the direct means of relief; but if the effect will be thus slowly produced, a more immediate process must be employed, and repeated as required, until the radical cure can be effected by permanency.

(To be continued.)

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* I have seen this, though the reverse is *generally* the case.

*** *The importance of our political information this month obliges us to postpone the remainder of this article, with the* PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, IMPORTS, &c. &c.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 21st December, 1807.

The declaration of the Emperor Alexander against this country, has already affected the market prices of all kinds of Russian produce, as iron, hemp, tallow, timber, &c. &c. and *one* house in the city has gained no less than £80,000 by the advanced price of the article of tallow *alone*. In other respects, it has had a contrary and more disagreeable effect, having occasioned the failure of some very respectable merchants, who were largely engaged in that trade. It has however proved extremely fortunate for our merchants and ship owners, that all the British vessels have got off clear from the embargo laid in Russia, except *three ships*, which have been detained in the Baltic.

We sincerely hope that the Report of the West India merchants, delivered to the House of Commons *last July* will be attended to at the meeting of parliament; Particularly that part of it respecting the *Americans'* carrying West Indian produce into France, and to other parts of the Continent. Such attention may prevent the total destruction of the West Indian merchants and planters, which otherwise must inevitably ensue. Our market is at present overloaded with all kinds of West Indian produce, and it is impossible even to force sales by public auction; nor can we expect it to be otherwise, under the present circumstances of distracted Europe.

Every kind of communication with Portugal is now cut off, as well as with Spain, and our merchants concerned in the trade of these countries are completely at a loss *even* to correspond with their agents, there being no mode of so doing but by *neutrals*, if such can be found in these times. We are confidently assured, that within a few days past, goods have been cleared at our Custom-house as if for a *neutral port*, but in fact for France, and shipped by the merchants, under a licence signed by *Talleyrand* himself, and transferred to this country to ensure their safe landing in a French port.

Every day shews in a stronger point of view the great importance which Monte Video and Buenos Ayres might have been of to this country. The ships arrived thence, with part of our army, have brought very considerable remittances, and returns in goods, for the adventures sent out; it is well known that very handsome profits have been made by all the early shippers to those places, not only from London but also from Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. In our former report we stated the rapid and profitable sale for *Irish linens* of every description, and on further enquiry from repectable adventurers, returned from South America, we find, that almost any quantity of this article would find a market there, and at uncommon profit to our merchants and supercargoes.

With respect to the English wool-trade, that, as well as the article of manufactured woollen cloth, continues dull. We suspect that the extravagant prices demanded three years ago, for the best English wools, have operated also in a great degree to the injury of this trade, which has thereby given an opportunity for an increased importation of foreign wools, not of *Spanish*, which has been short, but of *Saxon*, &c. which before were almost totally unknown, so that the finer English wools, for which the *Saxon* have been substituted, are left on hand from too great a price having been demanded. We think, that at present not only almost the whole of the last shear of English wool is on hand, but a considerable quantity of the shear before, in the southern counties; and indeed the trade for wool is rather declining in price at present, than the contrary.

The continent is reduced to great distress for want of several colonial products, which it was accustomed to receive through Great Britain. Within these few days a letter from Antwerp has been shewn in the city, intreating a supply of a few chests of Peruvian bark *at any expence*, there being none in that city, and a fever with ague, &c. prevailing, in consequence of the season. Other parts are probably in the same state; we therefore do not know whether this want has been supplied: though we understand that 70 cwt. of this commodity has lately been exported by *one* house.

The trade to America continues as before: but we have reason to suspect that a kind of shyness is felt by some of our merchants, though the hope is general, and the persuasion is strong in the majority, that the French party will not prove sufficiently powerful in that country, to interrupt its peace with Britain.

The honourable the East India Company's tea sale is now going on, at Leadenhall-street. The quantity offered for sale, exceeds six million pounds weight of bohea, congou, hyson, &c. and hitherto the prices have been very favourable to the purchasers of that article. At their sugar sale on the 1st day of this month 20,471 bags sold from 28s. to 55s. per cwt., a good price considering the quantity of West India sugars for sale in the markets. At the Company's *cotton sale* a few days ago 6016 bags of cotton wool sold from 7d. to 9¾d. per lb. according to quality.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Nov. 21	3s.10d	4s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	—
28	4 9	4 4	6 6	6 0	—
Dec. 5	4 4	4 4	5 10	6 0	—
12	4 0	4 4	6 0	6 0	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 21	4	0	4	4	5	0	5	4	—
28	4	0	4	8	5	0	5	4	—
Dec. 5	4	0	4	4	5	4	5	0	—
12	4	4	4	6	5	0	5	0	—

	St. James's.* Hay.			Whitechapel.* Straw.		
Nov. 21	£5	10 0	£2	2 0	£6	0 0	£2	2 0
28	6	6 0	2	2 0	6	10 0	2	2 0
Dec. 5	6	6 0	2	2 0	6	8 0	2	2 0
12	6	6 0	2	0 0	6	6 0	2	2 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.			Pockets.		
Kent	£4 10 to £6	0	Kent	£4 15 to £6	15
Sussex	4 10	5 6	Sussex	5 0	5 16
Essex	4 10	5 6	Farn.	8 10	10 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — — —	24d.
Dressing Hides — — — — —	17½
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	23
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	20
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	32
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb. —

Soap, yellow, 86s.; mottled, 96s.; curd, 100s.

Candles, per dozen, 12s.; mould, 13s.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 21	45s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.	51s. 0d. to 53s. 0d
28	—	—
Dec. 5	47 6	55 0	55 0	59 6
12	47 0	52 6	49 6	55 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Nov. 21	3s. 5d.	1s. 8½d.	0s. 10½d.
28	3 6	1 9	0 10½
Dec. 5	3 6	1 9	0 10½
12	3 7	1 9½	0 10¾

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest Price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam —	35-9	Naples — —	42
Ditto at sight —	35-1	Genoa — —	45½
Rotterdam, c. f.	11-5	Venice, *n. C.* —	52
Hamburgh —	34-4	Lisbon — —	60
Altona — —	34-5	Oporto — —	60
Paris — —	24	Dublin — —	10¾
Ditto, 2 us. —	24-3	Cork — —	11¼
Bordeaux —	24-4	PRICES OF BULLION.	
Cadiz — —	39½	Portugal gold in coin & bars, per oz.	£ 4 0 0
Madrid — —	40	New dollars —	0 5 5
Bilboa — —	39½	Silver in bars —	0 5 9
Leghorn — —	49¼		

Agio B. of Holland, 5¼ per cent.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Nov. 21	3,472 quarters.	Average	62s. 11d.
28	5,868 — — — —	61	8¾
Dec. 5	5,836 — — — —	66	3¾
12	3,391 — — — —	64	8¾

FLOUR.

Nov. 21	19,850 sacks.	Average	54s. 5d.
28	29,481 — — — —	55	8
Dec. 5	14,425 — — — —	56	0¾
12	15,334 — — — —	56	3¼

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Nov.	11 o'clock Night.	Noon.	1 o'clock.	8 o'clock Morning.	Height of Baром. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	31	36	31	29,39	20	Fair
22	30	39	47	,36	0	Rain
23	44	46	36	,02	0	Stormy
24	31	38	34	,25	11	Fair
25	35	41	35	,42	10	Fair
26	34	41	30	,44	9	Fair
27	29	34	28	,67	12	Fair
28	27	33	36	,75	10	Foggy
29	40	41	35	,62	7	Cloudy
30	33	35	38	,80	6	Cloudy
Dec.						
1	35	37	35	,86	5	Cloudy
2	39	43	42	,75	4	Cloudy
3	32	37	49	,91	10	Fair
4	39	47	41	,82	17	Fair
5	45	47	44	,57	16	Cloudy
6	35	42	33	,47	25	Fair
7	32	35	30	,52	19	Fair
8	22	24	32	,45	0	Snow
9	33	36	33	,90	15	Fair
10	26	30	24	,93	15	Fair
11	33	39	38	,95	0	Cloudy
12	37	41	39	30,17	9	Cloudy
13	40	42	40	,18	16	Fair
14	41	44	36	,15	10	Fair
15	35	37	37	,11	0	Cloudy
16	37	39	36	,06	3	Cloudy
17	36	37	34	,04	0	Cloudy
18	34	37	36	29,99	0	Cloudy
19	36	38	32	30,09	0	Cloudy
20	29	31	30	,20	4	Cloudy

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in December 1807, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

Coventry Canal, £515, the last half yearly dividend was £14 per share nett.—Grand Junction, £91 ex-dividend.—Ashton and Oldham, £92.—Ellesmere, £56.—Monmouthshire, £93.—Grand Surrey, £43.—Croydon, £55.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, £5 per share premium.—Ashby de la Zouche, £25.—Kennet and Avon, £20 subscription shares, 10s. premium.—West India Dock Stock, £149 to £150 per cent.—London Dock Stock, £112 per cent.—Globe Insurance, £112 per cent.—East London Water Works, £105 per share premium.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 12 *gs.*
Ditto out and home.. ..... 12 *gs.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) .10 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 3 *gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 10 *gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh .. uncertain
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen ..... 2 *gs.*
Glasgow..... 2 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... 2½ *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 4 *gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. . 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey..... 2 *gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... 2 *gs.*
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 5 *gs.*
Stockholm and places adjacent ..... 6 *gs.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, places adjacent 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore...6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*

Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon or Oporto ..... 7 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Gibraltar..... 8 *gs* ret. 4*l.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica Leeward Islands..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ship.).. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
United States of America (Brit. ships) 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*
West Indies..... 6 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20*s.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Gainsbro', Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Portsmouth, Exeter, Plymouth or London.... 4 *gs.*
Bristol, Liverp. Lancast. Dublin, &c..... 4 *gs.*
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... 6 *gs.* r. 3*l.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... 15 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... ——
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica to the U. States of America .... 15 *gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.... 12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. King..... 10 *gs.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am. 10 *gs.*
East Indies to London..... 12 *gs.*

Prices Current, December 20, 1807.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	10	0	to £3	3	0	Logwood chips —— ton	£11	0	0	to £12	0	0
Ditto pearl	2	14	0		3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	5	0	5	5	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	1	0		1	2	0	Mahogany —— ft.	0	1	2	0	2	4
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	0		1	0	0	Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0	12	0	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6		0	5	3	Ditto American ——	11	0	0	13	0	0
Ditto unrefined cwt.	15	0	0		20	0	0	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	16	15	0	17	15	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	0	19	6		1	11	0	Ditto spermaceti —ton	87	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto East-India....	0	2	6		0	5	3	Ditto whale ——	22	0	0	23	0	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	0	0		5	10	0	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3	0	0	3	3	0
Ditto ordinary	3	10	0		4	0	0	Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	14	0	0	15	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	8½		0	1	11	Quicksilver ——lb.	0	3	9	0	3	10
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4½		0	1	7	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	10	0	7	10	0
Ditto Smyrna ..		none						Rice, Carolina ——	1	10	0	2	2	0
Ditto East-India	0	1	3		0	1	4	Ditto East-India ——		none			—	
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	7	0		4	10	0	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	3	1	0	3	9
Deals, Dantz .... piece	2	0	0		2	2	0	Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	2	6	0	2	11
Ditto Petersburgh.. H.	22	0	0		—			Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	8	0	2	12	0
Ditto Stockholm	22	0	0		—			Shellack——	5	5	0	10	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	30	0	0		34	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	1	11	0	2	15	0
—— Scrivell	18	0	0		24	0	a	Silk, raw Ditto ——	0	16	0	1	13	0
Flax, Riga..... ton		uncertain						Ditto China——	1	8	0	1	10	6
Ditto Petersburgh....		uncertain						Ditto Beng. novi	0	16	0	1	6	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	0	0		11	15	0	Ditto Organzine	1	9	0	1	17	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	0		1	3	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	3	19	0		—	
Ditto English	0	8	3		0	12	0	Ditto Russia, white —	3	11	0		—	
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	6	0	0		11	15	0	Ditto——, yellow —	3	14	0		—	
Ditto Sandrach ..	6	18	0		9	0	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	11	0	1	12	0
Ditto Tragacanth	23	0	0		25	0	0	Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	6	0		—	
Ditto Seneca	4	15	0		5	15	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	5½	0	1	1
Hemp, Riga..... ton	74	0	0		75	0	0	Ditto Virginia ——	0	0	4½	0	0	10½
Ditto Petersburgh	74	0	0		75	0	0	Wax, Guinea ——cwt.	7	15	0	10	10	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	9	6		0	11	6	Whale-fins ——ton	30	10	0	32	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	11	0	Wine, Red port —pipe	70	0	0	100	0	0
Iron, British, bars, tons	15	0	0		16	0	0	Ditto Lisbon ——	84	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto Madeira ——	80	0	0	120	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ——	75	0	0	85	0	0
Ditto Archangel.....	25	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	84	0	0	95	0	0
Lead in pigs ——fod.	30	0	0		—			Ditto Sherry — butt	80	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto red ——ton	28	0	0		29	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto white ——	48	0	0		49	0	0	Ditto Claret —— hogs.	45	0	0	90	0	0

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, DECEMBER, 1807.——Grand Total, 1067.

	Of the line.	50 to 44 guns.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-brigs.	Total.
In Commission.....	142	19	175	213	228	777
Building	54	0	24	19	12	109
In Ordinary	46	12	57	49	17	181

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th NOVEMBER to 20th DECEMBER, 1807.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Anns.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Nov. 21	—	63	63⅜	80⅝	—	98¼	17⅞			1¼ P	—				1D						4. 3 P		63⅛		
23	—	63⅜	63⅜	81	—	98⅜	17⅞			1¼ P	62				par						4. 1 P		63⅜		
24	225¾	63	63⅜	80⅝	—	98⅛	17⅞			1¼ P	62¼				par						3. 4 P		63⅜		
25	—	—	63⅜	80⅜	—	97⅝	17⅞			1¼ P	61¾				par						2. 4 P		63⅜		
26	225¾	62⅞	63⅜	81	—	98⅛	17⅞			1¼ P	62⅛		178		1D						1. 4 P		63⅜		
27	225¾	63	63⅜	81⅛	—	98¼	17⅞			1¼ P	61¾		178⅝		par						1. 4 P		63⅝		
28	—	63¼	—	—	—	—	—			—	—		179		—						—		—		
30	—	—	63¼	81¼	—	98¼	17⅞			1¼ P	62⅜		—		1D						3. 1 P		63⅝		
Dec. 1	226	63¼	63¼	81⅛	—	98⅜	17⅞			1¼ P	62⅜		—		1D						3. 1 P		63⅝		
2	225¾	63¼	63¼	81⅛	—	—	17⅞			1¼ P	61⅝		—		par						3 P		63⅝		
3	—	62¾	62¾	80⅝	—	—	17⅞			1¼ P	61⅝		—		—						2. 3 P		63⅝		
4	—	62¾	62¾	80⅝	—	—	—			—	—		—		par						1. 3 P		63⅝		
5	—	—	62¾	—	—	—	17⅞			1 P	61⅞		—		1D						3.1.3 P		63⅝		
7	225¼	62¾	62¾	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1 P	62		—		1D						4.1.4 P		63⅝		
8	225	62¾	62¾	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1 P	61⅞		—		2D						4.2.4 P		63⅝		
9	—	62¾	62¾	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1 P	62		—		—						1.4.3 P		63⅝		
10	—	62¾	62¾	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1 P	61⅞		—		1D						P		63⅝		
11	—	62¾	62¾	80⅜	—	—	—			—	—		—		1D								63⅝		
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	17⅞			1¼ P	62⅜		—		1D								63⅝		
14	225¼	63	—	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1¼ P	63		—		1D								63⅝		
15	—	—	—	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1¼ P	62⅝		—		1D								63⅝		
16	—	—	—	80⅜	—	—	17⅞			1 P	62¼		—		1D						1 p		63⅝		
17	—	63	63⅛	81	—	—	17⅞			1 P	62¼		—		par						1 p		63⅝		
18	225¼	63⅛	63⅛	80⅝	—	—	17⅞			1 P	62⅝		—		1D						1 p		63⅝		
19	—	—	—	81	—	—	17⅞			—	—		—		par						—		63⅝		